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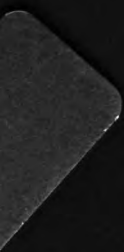
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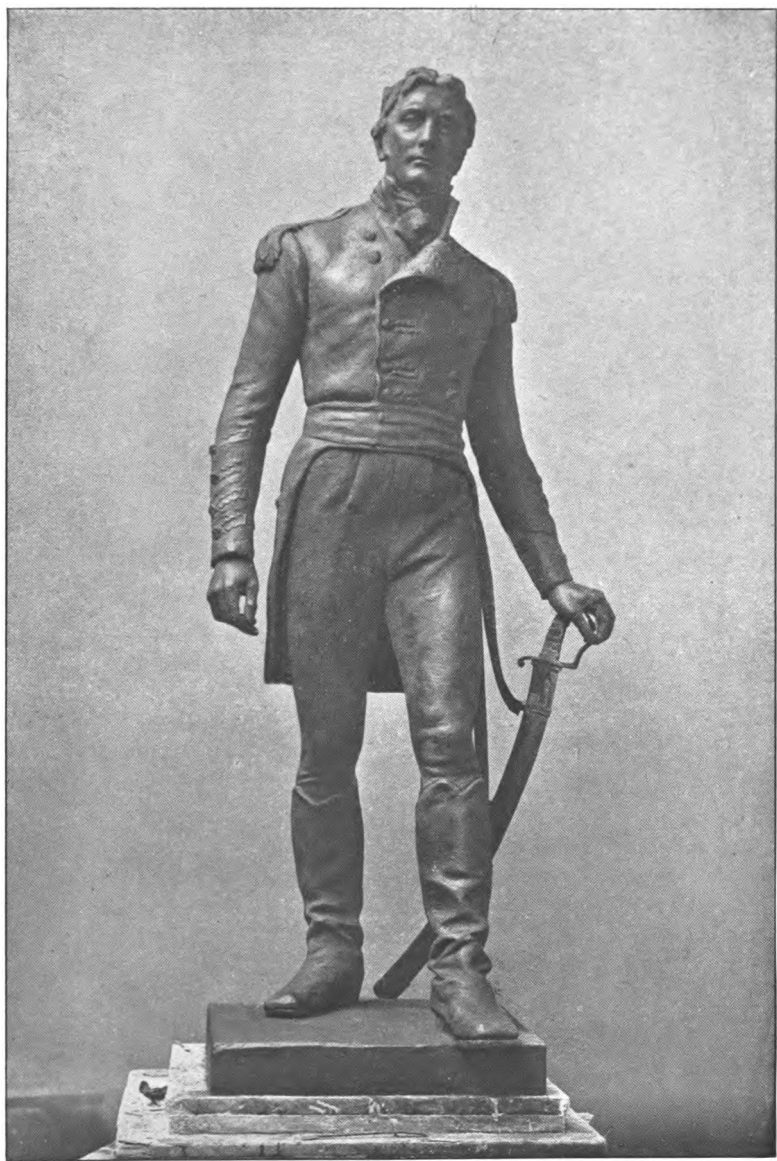
1817

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ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

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**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE.**  
Model of Statue to be erected at Shorncliffe Camp.  
By JOHN TWEED.  
Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1916.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 26

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MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE.  
Model of Statue to be erected at "The Camp."

By JOHN A. FRED.

5. Sold at the Public Auction, 1860.

THE  
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE  
FOR 1915.

(TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED  
BY  
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,  
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE.

London:  
JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, Ltd.,  
OXFORD HOUSE,  
83-91, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.  
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1916.

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1915

JOHN BALE, SONS AND DANIELSSON, LTD.,  
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# Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1916

Compiled by Colonel Willoughby Verner.

## JANUARY.

- 1 **S** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before **NEW ORLEANS**. 1872.—3rd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from Arabia. 1906.—3rd Bn. landed at Devonport from Arabia.
- 2 **S** —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at **SHUBKUDDER** (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 **M** —1809.—1st Bn. at Action of **CACABELOS** (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Rifleman Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his A.D.C.
- 4 **Tu** —1809.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at **Futtehgurh** (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 **W** —1809.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Santa Maria de Constantino.
- 6 **Th** —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling **Great Attack on Ladysmith**. Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Bidulph, Stephens, Lieuts. Maclachlan, C. E. Harrison and 37 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 **F** —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near **ALLAHABAD**.
- 8 **S** —1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of **CIUDAD RODRIGO**); 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at **Attack on Lines of New Orleans**; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **S** —1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of **CIUDAD RODRIGO**.
- 10 **M** —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of **CORUNNA**. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 **Tu** —1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 **W** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna.
- 13 **Th** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside **ANTWERP**. French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 **F** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; losses since 8th, 48 killed and wounded.
- 15 **S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **RANGUNGA** (Indian Mutiny).

## JANUARY.

- 16 S**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1901.—1st Bn.; affair at Boschman's Krantz; 12 R. wdd.
- 17 M**—1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORP OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Sudan.
- 18 Tu**—1803.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be numbered the "95th," and to be styled "The 95th or Rifle Regiment."
- 19 W**—1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present. Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Sudan.
- 20 Th**—1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 F**—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo (Corunna campaign), sailed for England.
- 22 S**—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 S**—1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 M**—1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1808-1812.)
- 25 Tu**—1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of SPION KOP.
- 26 W**—1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
- 27 Th**—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 F**—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 S**—1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 S**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
- 31 M**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

## FEBRUARY.

- 1 Tu**—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 W**—1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of **MERXEM**; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on 6 Jan.
- 3 Th**—1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of (Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 F**—1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled; (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.
- 5 S**—1874.—2nd Bn. at **COOMASSIE**. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Vaal Krantz**; 9 Riflemen killed, Capts. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame and 69 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 S**—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from **Vaal Krantz**.
- 7 M**—1814.—French sortie from **ANTWERP** repulsed; (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 8 Tu**—1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
- 9 W**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 Th**—1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of **FORT BOYER**, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 F**—1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 S**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift; Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.
- 13 S**—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
- 14 M**—1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.
- 15 Tu**—1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.

## FEBRUARY.

- 16 W**—1816.—The **95th Rifle Corps** taken out of the Line and styled the "**Rifle Brigade.**"
- 17 Th**—1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 F**—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Monte Cristo** ; 4 Riflemen killed, Capt. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, and 23 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 S**—1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 S**—1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 M**—1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked. 1915.—Brig.-Gen. Sir John Gough, V.C., died of wounds at Estaires, France.
- 22 Tu**—1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of **Siege of Ladysmith**. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.
- 23 W**—1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.), 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 Th**—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **VILLE NAVE**. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone, Lieut. Digby and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 25 F**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 S**—1814.—Passage of the **GAVE DU PAU**, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 S**—1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at **BARBA DEL PUERCO**. 1814.—**Battle of Orthez** ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at **Action of Pieter's Hill** ; 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj. Long, and 2nd Lieut. Buxton and 54 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 M**—1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith**. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 38 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 Tu**—[62 officers, 2 W.O.'s, 63 sergeants, 15 buglers, 61 corporals and 1,168 private Riflemen of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Bns. killed in action or died of wounds up to 31 Dec. 1915.]

## MARCH.

- 1 **W** —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 **Th**—1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu.
- 3 **F** —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advance guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through **Ladysmith** and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 **S** —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (**BURMA**).
- 5 **S** —1811.—**Battle of Barrosa**; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **M** —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 **Tu**—1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 **W** —1811.—French dislodged from **PAIALVO**, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 **Th**—1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW**; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 **F** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 **S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before **Lucknow**; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **S** —1811.—Combat of the **Redinha**; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 **M** —1801.—Battle of **MANDORA**, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900.—**Bloemfontein** occupied.
- 14 **Tu**—1811.—Action near **Casal Nova**; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 **W** —1811.—Combat at **Foz de Arouce**; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded, (no return of Riflemen).
- 16 **Th**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE**, Indian Mutiny.

## MARCH.

- 17 F** —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 S** —1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
- 19 S** —1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerco; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 7 Riflemen killed and 15 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 M** —1814.—Action of Tarbes, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 Tu** —1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 W** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at San Cristobal, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 Th** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
- 24 F** —1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 S** —1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 26 S** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 M** —1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few Riflemen wounded.
- 28 Tu** —1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXEDAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
- 29 W** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
- 30 Th** —1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kafir War).
- 31 F** —1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.



## APRIL.

- 1 S** —1800.—**First Parade** of the “**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the **SECOND** time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
- 2 S** —1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen.** Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith’s Co. on board **Lord Nelson’s Fleet.** Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 M** —1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.
- 4 Tu** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition, returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (**BURMA**).
- 5 W** —1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.
- 6 Th** —1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O’Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn., took part in attack.
- 7 F** —1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (**BURMA**).
- 8 S** —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.
- 9 S** —1855.—Second bombardment of **SEBASTOPOL** commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.
- 10 M** —1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 Tu** —1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
- 12 W** —1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at **AKOUMA**, Indian Mutiny.
- 13 Th** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE**, Indian Mutiny.
- 14 F** —1859.—Ross’s Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
- 15 S** —1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

## APRIL.

- 16 S** —1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 M** —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 Tu**—1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 W**—1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 Th**—1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 F** —**Good Friday.** 1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the Isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 S** —1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-pits, Sebastopol.** Riflemen Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 S** —**Easter Sunday.** 1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 24 M** —*Bank Holiday.* 1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 Tu**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 W** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
- 27 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 F** —1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 S** —1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

## MAY.

- 1 **M**—1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 **Tu**—1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, Capt. Jenner, Lieuts. Stephens and Vernon, and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 **W**—1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 **Th**—1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 **F**—1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **S**—1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 **S**—1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 **M**—1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 **Tu**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 **W**—1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
- 11 **Th**—1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.
- 12 **F**—1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 **S**—1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
- 14 **S**—1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 **M**—1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

## MAY.

- 16 Tu**—1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 Cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
- 17 W**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF; (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 F**—1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia. 1915.—7th and 8th (Service) Battalions embarked for France.
- 20 S**—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 S**—1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.
- 22 M**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 Tu**—1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 W**—1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 Th**—1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 F**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 S**—1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 S**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM; (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 M**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 Tu**—1915.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 W**—1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

## JUNE.

- 1 **Th**—1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded; (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 **F** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover; (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition, returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 **S** —1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 **S** —1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balacava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 **M** —1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 **Tu**—1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—**Pretoria** occupied.
- 7 **W** —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near COLONIA; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 **Th**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balacava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 **F** —1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 **S** —1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 **S** —**Wabbit Sunday**. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerge, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 **M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 **Tu**—1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 **W** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 **Th**—1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 **F** —1815.—Action of Quatre Bras; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

## JUNE.

- 17 S** —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 S** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack on the Redan; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 M** —1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Rifleman Flannery, 1st Bn., found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 Tu**—1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 W** —1813.—Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. 1887.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
- 22 Th**—1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
- 23 F** —1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 S** —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 S** —1855.—252nd day of the Siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 M** —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Riflemen Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 Tu**—1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 W** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 Th**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 F** —1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

## JULY.

- 1 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spaniards at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **M** —1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's piquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **Tu** —1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. skirmishing near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **W** —1807.—Attack on Buenos Ayres; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **Th** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two Companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **F** —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj. Harry Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **S** —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **M** —1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **Tu** —1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease; (574 men wounded).
- 12 **W** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **Th** —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **F** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

## JULY.

- 15 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Vedboek, Holland. 1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of **SANTA BARBARA**.
- 16 S** —1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 M** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of **Peninsular War**.
- 18 Tu** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 W** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **GUARENA**.
- 20 Th** —1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**).
- 21 F** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca. 1915.—9th, 10th, 11th and 12th (Service) Bns. embarked for France.
- 22 S** —1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 S** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the **TORMES** River.
- 24 M** —1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the **WATER-KLOOF**.
- 25 Tu** —1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 W** —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 Th** —1809.—The Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 F** —1809.—The Light Brigade started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 S** —1809.—The **Light Brigade** reached Talavera early in the morning after having **marched 42 miles in 25 hours**. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz.
- 30 S** —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd. 1915.—13th (Service) Bn. embarked for France.
- 31 M** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near **FLUSHING**; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.



## AUGUST.

- 1 **Tu**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **BRIDGE OF JANCÍ**, Spain.
- 2 **W**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **ECHALAR**, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **Th**—1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near **FLUSHING**. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 **F**—1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 **S**—1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up; (was formed 24 Aug., 1884).
- 6 **S**—1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 **M**—*Bank Holiday*. 1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 **Tu**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 **W**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 **Th**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 11 **F**—1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **S**—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 **S**—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 **M**—1855.—302nd day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 **Tu**—1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French piquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of **WALCHEREN**.
- 16 **W**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, landed at Vedbaek and covered the advance on Copenhagen.
- 17 **Th**—1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside **COPENHAGEN**; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

## AUGUST.

- 18 F** —1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 S** —1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal and joined 3 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum. 1914.—1st. Bn. embarked at Southampton for the Continent.
- 20 S** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE; 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 M** —1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 Tu** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 W** —1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 Th** —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 F** —**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 S** —1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 S** —1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Attack on Bergendal**. Capts. W. Steward, Lysley, E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander, H. Maitland, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**
- 28 M** —1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 Tu** —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KJØGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 W** —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 Th** —1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

## SEPTEMBER.

- 1 **F** —1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen, (volunteers from 2nd Bn.), covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 **S** —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **S** —1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (**ASHANTEE EXPEDITION**).
- 4 **M** —1854.—349th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 **Tu**—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 **W** —1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 **Th**—1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st. Bn. landed at Varna. 1914.—3rd Bn. left Southampton for the Continent.
- 8 **F** —1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol;** 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **S** —1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 **S** —1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **M** —1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 **Tu**—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 **W** —1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of **FORT MANDULA.** 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 **Th**—1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from **WALCHEREN EXPEDITION,** having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks; (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 **F** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the **WATERKLOOF.**

## SEPTEMBER.

- 16 S** —1810.—Retreat on Torres Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 S** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near De Jager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt, (Mounted Infantry), killed.
- 18 M** —1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 W**—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded. 1914.—2nd Bn. left Bombay for England.
- 21 Th**—1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 F** —1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 S** —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 M** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 Tu**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava. 1915.—Major-Gen. George Thesiger, commanding 9th Division, killed at Battle of Loos.
- 27 W**—1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 Th**—1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 S** —1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 September.

## OCTOBER.

- 1 S** —1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 M** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for South Africa.
- 3 Tu** —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 W** —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 Th** —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 F** —1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 S** —1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 S** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 M** —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at **Vlakfontein**. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 Tu** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 Th** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Rifleman Wheatley won the **V.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 F** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.), pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 S** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. piquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 S** —1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

## OCTOBER.

- 16 M**—1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service. 1914.—4th Bn. left Bombay for England.
- 17 Tu**—1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 W**—1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 Th**—1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 F**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), engaged at SUKRETA, (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed at Action of Talana Hill.
- 21 S**—1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOATH KHAS.
- 22 S**—1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 M**—1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHURGURH, Indian Mutiny. 1914.—2nd Bn. landed at Liverpool from India.
- 24 Tu**—1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 W**—1854.—**Battle of Balaclava**; Lieut. Godfrey and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 Th**—1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. piquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.
- 27 F**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 S**—1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from South Africa.
- 30 M**—1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at **Lombard's Kop**, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 Tu**—1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

## NOVEMBER.

- 1 W**—1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at **Ladysmith**. **Commencement of Siege.**
- 2 Th**—1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 F**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 S**—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta; the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 S**—1854.—**Battle of Inkerman**; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded. 1914.—2nd Bn. left Southampton for the Continent.
- 6 M**—1814.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of **Ladysmith**.
- 7 Tu**—1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 W**—1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against **FORT AMETHIE**. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, **Ladysmith**; 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 F**—1813.—**Battle of the Nivelle**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 S**—1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 S**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore), entered Spain.
- 13 M**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 Tu**—1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi; (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 W**—1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

# NOVEMBER.

- 16 Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark. 1914.—4th Bn. arrived at Devonport from India.
- 17 F**—1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 S**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 S**—1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 M**—1854.—**Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol**; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 Tu**—1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at **BAYONNE**. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; **capture of Ali Masjid**.
- 22 W**—1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 Th**—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **ARCANGUES**; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 F**—1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 S**—1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja, close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 S**—1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before **CAWNPORE**. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **HYDERGURH**.
- 27 M**—1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the **GWALIOR** Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 Tu**—1857.—**Action at Cawnpore**; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 W**—1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at **CAWNPORE**; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on **JOWAKI EXPEDITION**.
- 30 Th**—1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle, in use since 1800.



## DECEMBER.

- 1 **F** —1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 **S** —1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. piquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **S** —1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 **M** —1877.—4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 **Tu**—1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **W** —1857.—Final **Battle of Cawnpore**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BYRAM GHAT**. 3rd Bn. engaged at **FUTTEHPORE**.
- 7 **Th**—1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **F** —1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
- 9 **S** —1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 **S** —1813.—**Battle of the Nive**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **M** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), engaged at **SHAHGURH**. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. **Night Sortie from Ladysmith**. Boer 4·7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. G. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 32 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers), taken prisoners.
- 12 **Tu**—1854.—Piquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 **W** —1813.—Skirmish at **BASSUSSARI**, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (**BURMA**).
- 14 **Th**—1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn. : Yoma Hill Column started (**BURMA**).
- 15 **F** —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at **Battle of Colenso**, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the **V.C.**
- 16 **S** —1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced; (**Trans-Gogra Campaign**). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

## DECEMBER.

- 17 **S** —1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 18 **M** —1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 **Tu** —1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 **W** —1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1811.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at **Defence of Tarifa**, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at **Action of the Berea**, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.
- 21 **Th** —1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed. 1914.—4th Bn. embarked at Southampton for the Continent.
- 22 **F** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at **New Orleans**; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded; (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
- 23 **S** —1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 **S** —1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.
- 25 **M** —**Christmas Day**. 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear-guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear-guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.
- 26 **Tu** —*Bank Holiday*. 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near **Greylingstad**; 11 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.
- 27 **W** —1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 **Th** —1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 **F** —1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH. 1915.—Lieut.-Col. R. Alexander, commanding 3rd Battalion, died of wounds.
- 30 **S** —1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.
- 31 **S** —1811.—Assault by French on **Tarifa** repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptée.

# ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

*Members of the Rifle Brigade Club are shown thus \*.*

	War Services, &c.
Abercromby, <i>Hon. J.</i> , 62, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, N.B.	
* à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., <i>C.M.G.</i> , Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878 (medal and clasp). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, <i>C.M.G.</i> ).
* Alexander, Col. B. F., Swift's Place, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal & clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
* Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
* [5] Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Baker-Carr, Capt. C. D'A. B. S., 47, Clarence Square, Cheltenham	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Baker-Carr, Major R. G. T., <i>M.V.O.</i> , Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	
* Banbury, W. M. V., Esq., 60, Eaton Place, S.W.	
* Basset, Capt. W. F., The Manor House, Petersham, Surrey	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

- \* [10] Bell, Capt. M. G. E., Oswald's, Bishopsbourne, Canterbury N.-W. Frontier, 1897-8 (medal and clasp). East Africa, 1903-4 (medal and clasp).
- \* Bentinck, Major *Baron, C.M.G., D.S.O.*, Banchory Lodge, Banchory-St. Ternan, Kincardineshire, N.B. South Africa, 1899-1902; wounded (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
- \* Bernard, Capt. R. P. H., Bury Green, Cheshunt, Herts. South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- \* Blacker, Capt. F. St. J., Kinneagh, Newbridge, Kildare South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- \* Bligh, *Hon.* N. G., Cobham Hall, Gravesend, Kent
- [15] Blois, E. W., Esq., 8, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
- \* Bosanquet, N. E. T., Esq., Arthur's, St. James's Street, S.W. South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and clasp).
- \* Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
- \* Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. *Sir A. F., K.C.B.*, Hon. Physician to the King, 111, Banbury Road, Oxford Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1879. Zhob Valley, 1884. Hazara Expedition, 1891 (medal and clasp, C.B.).
- \* Brand, *Hon.* R., Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, W. South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- \* [20] Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 1, Glendower Mansions, Glendower Place, S.W. Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1873-9 (medal).
- \* Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Trevelga House, Newquay, Cornwall
- Buller, N. M., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- \* Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- \* Burn, Major H. Pelham, Cliff House, Cromer Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
- \* [25] Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

## War Services, &amp;c.

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| <p>* Byrne, Capt. G. B., Ashfolds, Rusper, Sussex</p>   | <p><i>Nile Expedition, 1898</i> (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa, 1899-1902</i> (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).</p>   |
| <p>* Cairns, Capt. <i>Earl, C.M.G.</i>, Farleigh House, Bath, Somerset</p>                            | <p><i>South Africa, 1902</i> (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</p>   |
| <p>* Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., 30, Clarges Street, W.</p>  |  |
| <p>* Cary, Col. L. F. B., Torre Abbey, Torquay</p>  | <p><i>Crimea</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma, 1886-8</i> (medal and clasp).</p>   |
| <p>* [30] Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E. H., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.</p>                                     | <p><i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N.W. Frontier, 1863-4</i> (medal and clasp).</p>   |
| <p>* Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., <i>C.B.</i>, Edstaston, Wem, Salop</p>                             | <p><i>Afghan War, 1878-1879</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa, 1900</i> (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, <i>C.B.</i>).</p>  |
| <p>Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i>, Bangor Castle, Co. Down</p>   | <p><i>Afghan War, 1878-9</i> (medal and clasp).</p>  |
| <p>Clarke, Capt. C. H. G. M., <i>M.V.O.</i>, 20, Lennox Gardens, S.W.</p>                             | <p><i>Nile Expedition, 1898</i> (medal, Egyptian medal)</p>  |
| <p>* Clerk, Col. J., <i>C.S.I.</i>, <i>C.V.O.</i>, Percival House, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne</p>    | <p><i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</p>   |
| <p>* [35] Cockburn, Brigadier-Gen. George, <i>D.S.O.</i>, Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</p> | <p><i>Nile Expedition, 1898</i> (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>). <i>South Africa, 1899-1901</i> (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).</p>   |
| <p>* Coke, Hon. E., 8, Park Street, W.</p>  | <p><i>South Africa, 1900-1902</i> (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).</p>   |
| <p>* Coke, Lt.-Col. Hon. Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.</p>                                       | <p><i>Afghan War, 1878-9</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition, 1881</i>.</p>  |
| <p>Colville, Colonel A. E. W., <i>C.B.</i>, The Manor House, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcester</p>        | <p><i>Afghan War, 1878-79</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition, 1881</i>. <i>N.W. Frontier, 1897-98</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa, 1900-1902</i> (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, <i>C.B.</i>).</p> |

War Services, &c.

- \* Congreve, Lieut.-Gen. W. N., *V.C., C.B., M.V.O.*, Chartley Castle, Stafford
 

[40] Conyngham, *Lord C. A.*, Porthpean, St. Columb Minor, Cornwall
- \* Cope, Lt.-Col. *Sir Anthony, Bart.*, Bramshill Park, Winchfield, Hants
 

Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Westcliff House, Marlborough Road, Bournemouth
- \* Couper, Major-Gen. V. A., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
- \* Cowans, Lieut.-General *Sir J. S., K.C.B., M.V.O.*, Quarter-Master-General, War Office, S.W.
- \* [45] Cox, Major P. G. A., Calcot Park, Reading, Berks.
- \* Creed, Capt. P. R., Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 

Crichton, Capt. *Hon. J. A.*, Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Ireland
- \* Crompton, Capt. R. E. B., *C.B.*, Thrip-lands, Kensington Court, S.W.
- Darell, Capt. H. F., 76, Jermyn Street, S.W.
 

[50] Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
- \* Davenport, Capt. S., Godshill, Isle of Wight
- \* Davies, Capt. W. H., 51, Stanton Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
- \* Dawson, Lt.-Col. E. A. F., Old Hall, Langham, Oakham
- \* De L'Isle and Dudley, Major *Lord*, Penshurst Place, Kent

*South Africa*, 1899-1902, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 7 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *V.C.*)

*Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal & clasp).

*Burma*, 1888-89 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).

*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

*South Africa*, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

*South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.B.*).

*N. W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).

*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1901, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

*N. W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).

*South Africa*, 1900-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

## War Services, &amp;c.

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| <p>[55] De Mauley, <i>Lord</i>, Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</p> <p>Dillon, <i>Viscount</i>, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire</p> <p>Dixon, Capt. W., The Bungalow, Livingstone Road, Bournemouth</p> <p>. . .</p> <p>* Dorrien-Smith, Capt. A. A., <i>D.S.O.</i>, Kingshill, Berkhamsted, Herts.</p> <p>* Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Burnfoot, Langholm, N.B.</p> <p>* [60] Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Cwmgarvan Court, Monmouth</p> <p>* Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, Charnwood Lodge, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth</p> <p>* Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Hawthornden, Edinburgh</p> <p>* Duff, J. C., Major and Qr.-Mr., R.M. College, Camberley, Surrey</p> <p>Dunalley, <i>Lord</i>, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary</p> <p>* [65] Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage</p> <p>Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford</p> <p>* Eardley-Wilmot, <i>Sir John, Bart.</i>, 83, Cromwell Road, S.W.</p> <p>* Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, Borstal Institution, Borstal, Kent</p> <p>* Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.</p> <p>* [70] Ellis, Capt. G. M. A., 51, South Street, Mayfair, W.</p> | <p>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</p> <p><i>Indian Mutiny</i>, wounded (medal and clasp). <i>Red River</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i>, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps. Reward for Distinguished Service).</p> <p><i>South Africa</i>, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).</p> <p><i>Crimea</i>, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).</p> <p><i>South Africa</i>, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</p> <p><i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).</p> <p><i>South Africa</i>, 1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).</p> <p><i>Burma</i>, 1887-88 (medal and clasp).</p> <p><i>Canada</i>, 1866 (medal and clasp).</p> <p><i>N. W. Frontier</i>, 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i>, 1900 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps). Wounded.</p> |
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War Services, &c.

Enniskillen, <i>Earl of</i> , K.P., Florencecourt, Enniskillen	
* Ferguson, Major A. G., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Bellwood, Perth, N.B.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
* Fergusson, Col. John Adam, Junior Carlton Club, S.W.	
* FitzGeorge, Col. <i>Sir</i> A. C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B., 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
* [75] FitzGerald, Capt. <i>Sir</i> Maurice, <i>Bart.</i> , <i>Knight of Kerry</i> , C.V.O., Valencia Island, Ireland, and 75, South Audley Street, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
FitzHerbert, Major W. H., Somersal Herbert, Derby	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
* Ford, Capt. R., The Elms, Wimborough Green, Sussex	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Fortescue, Brigadier-Gen. <i>Hon.</i> C. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Anne's House, Pitsford, Northants	<i>Burma</i> , 1888-89 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>West Africa</i> , 1897-99 (medal and clasp), C.M.G. <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
Fortescue, G., Esq., Shappen, Burley, Ringwood	•
* [80] Frere, Major <i>Sir</i> Bartle C. A., <i>Bart.</i> , D.S.O., 67, Westbourne Terrace, W.	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp, D.S.O.).
* Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich	<i>Ashantee</i> , 1896 (star).
* Fyers, Capt. H. A. N., M.V.O., 24, Curzon Street, W.	
* Glyn, R. G. C., Esq., 19, St. James's Square, S.W.	
Glyn, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
* [85] Graham, Capt. R. G., Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (wounded) (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).



## War Services, &amp;c.

- Graham, *Sir R. H., Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire
- \* Green-Wilkinson, Major L. F., Secombie, Saltspring Island, Chemoinus P.O., British Columbia
- Grosvenor, *Hon. G.*
- \* Hamilton, Capt., *Rt. Hon. Lord George, G.C.S.I.*, Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- \* [90] Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- \* Hampton, *Lord*, Waresley Court, Kidderminster
- \* Hardinge, Col. *Viscount, C.B., A.D.C.*, South Park, Penshurst, Kent
- \* Harman, Capt. A. R., 49, Morpeth Mansions, S.W.
- Harrison, Capt. A. P. B., Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter
- \* [95] Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Chineham, Basingstoke
- Hesketh, *Sir Thomas, Bart.*, Easton Neston, Towcester
- Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark
- Hill, Capt. Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent
- \* Hillyard, Col. G. A., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- \* [100] Hone, Major H., 165, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W.
- \* Hood, *Hon. A.*, Upham, Southampton
- Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
- Burma, 1886-87 and 1888-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *Dongola Expedition*, 1896 (Egyptian medal and 2 clasps, Medjidie). *Nile Expeditions*, 1897 and 1898 (medal, 3 clasps to Egyptian medal, Osmanieh). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- South Africa, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and clasp, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).
- Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star).
- Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
- Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
- N. W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
- Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.	
Hopwood, Major A. R., 37A, Duke Street, St. James', S.W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
* Hopwood, R. H., Esq.	
Hornby, Capt. G. H. P., 9th Lancers	
* [105] Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Somerton Erleigh, Somerton, Somerset.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Ex- pedition</i> , 1881.
* Howard, Major-General <i>Sir</i> F. H., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , Castle Godwyn, Painswick, Gloucestershire	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian me- dal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, <i>K.C.B.</i> ).
* Howard, Capt. H. R. M., 3, Sloane Avenue, S.W.	
* Hubbard, Gerald N., Esq., Elton, Peter- borough	
* Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
* [110] Hunter, Capt. <i>Sir</i> Charles R., <i>Bart.</i> , M.P., Travellers' Club; Mortimer Hill, Mortimer, Berks.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., J.P., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
* Inchiquin, Capt. <i>Lord</i> , Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare	
* Innes, Lt.-Col. J. A., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Roffey Park, Horsham	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i> ).
* Irby, Capt. F. A., Boyland Hall, Long Stratton, Norfolk	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* [115] Jenkins, Col. A. E., Wherwell Priory, Andover, Hants	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
* Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Greenwood, Bishop's Waltham, Hants	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-87 (medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i> ). <i>North Ma- shonaland</i> , 1886 (medal). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Kennard, Capt. A. C. H., 17, Great Cum- berland Place, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

## War Services, &amp;c.

- \* Kenyon-Slaney, Major-General W. R.,  
C.B., United Service Club, Pall Mall,  
S.W.

*South Africa, 1902 (Queen's  
medal and 3 clasps).*

- \* Kerr-Pearse, Capt. B. A. T., c/o Messrs.  
Cox and Co.

- \* [120] Kingscote, Nigel R. F., Esq., 4,  
Southwick Crescent, W.

- \* Kington-Blair-Oliphant, Capt. P. L., Ard-  
blair Castle, Blairgowrie, N.B.

Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., C.B.,  
Hill Crest, Coverack, Cornwall

*Afghan War, 1878-80, with  
50th (medal and 2 clasps).  
Chitral, 1895 (medal and  
clasp, C.B.).*

Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye,  
Kent

*Boer War, 1847. Boem  
Plaatz.*

- \* Lamb, Col. C. A., M.V.O., 35, Egerton  
Gardens, S.W.

*South Africa, 1899-1900  
(Queen's medal and 5  
clasps).*

- \* [125] Lane, Major-General Sir R. B.,  
K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Carlton Hall,  
Saxmundham

*Zulu War, 1879 (medal  
and clasp). Egyptian  
Expedition, 1882 (medal  
and clasp, Bronze Star,  
4th Class Osmanieh).*

Lascelles, E., Esq., Meadowscroft, Wink-  
field, Windsor

- \* Lascelles, Hon. E. C., Harewood House,  
Leeds

Lawless, Lt.-Col. Hon. Edward, Bryans-  
town, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

- \* Lee-Dillon, Hon. H. L. S., Ditchley,  
Enstone

- \* [130] Leslie, Colonel G. F., Rothie,  
Camberley

*Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal  
and clasp). Nile Ex-  
pedition, 1898 (medal  
and clasp, Egyptian  
medal). South Africa,  
1902 (Queen's medal and  
3 clasps).*

Limerick, Earl of, Newbridge Lodge,  
Celbridge, Co. Kildare

- \* Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Carlton Club,  
Pall Mall, S.W.

*Canada, 1870 (medal and  
clasp).*

- \* Liverpool, Lt.-Col., Earl of, K.C.M.G.,  
M.V.O., Hartsholm Hall, Lincoln;  
Government House, Wellington, New  
Zealand

*South Africa, 1902 (Queen's  
medal and 3 clasps).*

War Services, &c.

- \* Long, Major S. C., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W. South Africa, 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- \* [135] Lucan, Col., *Earl of*, 10, Gloucester Place, W. Nechuanaland, 1884-85.
- Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset
- Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Ward House, Bere Alston
- \* Lyttelton, *Hon. J. C.*, Hagley Hall, Stourbridge, Worcestershire South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- \* Lyttelton, General *Rt. Hon. Sir N. G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.*, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W. Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star). Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, K.C.B.).
- \* [140] McGrigor, Capt. *Sir J. R. D., Bart.*, 39, Panton Street, Haymarket Burma, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
- Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir K. J., Bart.*, Conan House, Gairloch, Ross-shire
- Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee, Jedburgh, N.B. South Africa, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
- \* Manningham-Buller, Lt.-Col. *Sir M. E., Bart.*, Broomhill, Spratton, Northants. South Africa, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Markham, Capt. A. J., Morland, Penrith South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- [145] Markham, Lt.-Col. F., Morland, Penrith
- \* Maxwell-Scott, *Hon. J. C.*, Westside House, Wimbledon, S.W. Ashantee (medal and clasp).
- Meysey-Thompson, Capt. H. J., Château de Creissons, Aups, Var, France
- Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York Ashantee (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
- \* Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck), Lowood, Melrose, N.B. Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

## War Services, &amp;c.

- \* [150] Montgomery, Col. Arthur H. S.,  
Radnor Club, Folkestone  
*Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). Waziri Expedition, 1881.*
- \* Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., *M.V.O.*, Army  
and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
*Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).*
- \* Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W., High Green  
Manor, Bellingham, Northumberland  
*N.W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).*
- \* Muncaster, *Lord*, Muncaster Castle, Raven-  
glass, Cumberland  
*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).*  
Napier, Major *Hon.* C. F. H., A.P.D.  
*N.W. Frontier, 1897-98 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).*
- \* [155] Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., 77,  
Kingsgate Street, Winchester  
*Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- \* Nicol, Brigadier-Gen. L. L., Naval and  
Military Club, Piccadilly, W.  
*Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Waziri Expedition, 1881. South Africa, 1901-02 (King's medal and 3 clasps).*
- \* Noel, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Dumfries  
House, Old Cumnock, N.B.  
*Ashantee (medal and clasp). Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (clasp).*
- \* Norcott, Col. C. H. B., *C.M.G.*, Wing  
House, Oakham  
*Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp). Burma (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, C.M.G.).*
- \* Northbrook, *Earl of*, 42, Portman  
Square, W.; Stratton, Micheldever,  
Hants.
- \* [160] Parker, *Hon.* Cecil T., J.P., The  
Grove, Corsham, Wilts
- \* Parker, Lt.-Col. W. F., Delamore, Ivy-  
bridge, Devon  
Patton-Bethune, Lt.-Col. D. E. B., Junior  
Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.  
Payne-Gallwey, *Sir* Ralph, *Bart.*, Thirkleby  
Park, Thirsk
- \* Peacocke, Capt. W. T., Skevanish, Inni-  
shannon, Co. Cork  
[165] Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval  
and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
- \* Pemberton, Col. A. R., 15A, Basil Street,  
S.W.  
*Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).*

War Services, &c.	
* Petre, Lt.-Col. H. C., c/o Messrs. Cox and Co. Pigott, Major W. G., Blackmore House, nr. Brentwood	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Pretor-Pinney, Lt.-Col. C. F., Fairfield House, Saxmundham, Suffolk	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* [170] Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
* Radclyffe, Lt.-Col. C. E., <i>D.S.O.</i> , c/o Messrs. Cox and Co.	<i>Burma</i> , 1885-7, 1887-9, severely wounded (medal and 2 clasps). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i> ).
* Ribblesdale, Capt. <i>Lord</i> , <i>P.C.</i> , Guisburne Park, Clitheroe, Yorkshire	
* Ripley, E. G., Esq., Bedstone Court, Bucknell, Salop	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., <i>C.B.</i> , Beverley House, Ealing Rise, Ealing, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp).
* [175] Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
* Ross, Major H. D., 56, Elm Park Road, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
* Russell, A. G., Esq., Herga, Chadlington Road, Oxford	
* Russell, Major Leonard G., St. Cross Mede, Winchester	
Ruthven, Capt. <i>Lord</i> , <i>D.L.</i> , Barncluth, Hamilton, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
* [180] Rycroft, Capt. <i>Sir</i> R. N., <i>Bart.</i> , Dummer House, Basingstoke	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
* St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
* Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Co. Cavan	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
* Shawe, Capt. C., c/o Messrs. Cox and Co.	

## War Services, &amp;c.

- \* [185] Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath  
 Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, *D.S.O.*,  
 Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset  
*Ashantee*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).  
*Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Burma* 1886-7 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- \* Shute, Col. C. D., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
*Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp).
- \* Smyth, Capt. W. J., Greenway House, Ledbury, Herefordshire  
*Ashantee*, 1873, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
- \* Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., 8, Stratford Place, W.
- \* [190] Spence-Jones, Major C. J. H., Pantglas, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire  
 Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.  
*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).  
*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- \* Stephens, Capt. G. E. B., c/o Messrs. Cox and Co.  
*South Africa*, 1901-1902 (Queen's Medal and 3 clasps).
- \* Stephenson, H. R., Esq., 28, South Audley Street, W.  
 Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.  
*South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- [195] Stone, Capt. F., 3, Tavistock Avenue, Nottingham  
*Ashantee*, 1873 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- \* Strachey, Col. R. J., A.A.G. War Office, 21, Neville Street, Onslow Gardens, S.W.  
*Burma*, 1889 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp).
- \* Swaine, Major-Gen. *Sir* L. V., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.  
*Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medjidie, *C.B.*). *Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).
- \* Talbot, Lt.-Col. F. G., *D.S.O.*, Glenhurst, Esher  
*South Africa*, 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- \* Talbot, Rev. N. S., Farnham Castle, Surrey  
*South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- [200] Tankerville, *Earl of*, Chillingham Castle, Northumberland  
*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

## War Services, &amp;c.

- \* **Tharp, Capt. G. P.,** The Albany, Piccadilly, W.  
*South Africa, 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).*
- \* **Thornton, Major F. S.,** Selborne Lodge, Winchester  
*Bechuanaland, 1884-5.*
- \* **Thornton, Major L. H.,** D.S.O., King's Farm, Little Shelford, Cambridge  
*N.W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).*
- \* **Thresher, Major J. H.,** Siddinghurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey  
[205] **Tighe, E. K. B., Esq.,** Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny  
*Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).*  
Tottenham, C. G. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath
- \* **Trafford, Capt. S. W. J.,** Wroxham Hall, Norfolk  
*South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).*
- \* **Verner, Col. Willoughby,** Hartford Bridge, Winchfield, Hants, and El Aguila, Algeciras, Spain  
*Soudan Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). South Africa, 1899-1900, very severely injured (Queen's medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.*
- \* **Vivian, Capt. A. H.,** Bath Club, Dover Street, W.  
[210] **Vyner, Capt. Robert C. de G.,** Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire  
*South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).*
- \* **Wadham, Major W.,** 22, Newstead Road, Lee, S.E.  
*South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).*  
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H. J., 27, St. Leonards' Terrace, S.W.  
*Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).*
- \* **Ward, Capt. Victor N.,** Winkford House, Witley, Surrey
- \* **Wegg-Prosser, Major C. E.,** Warham, near Hereford
- \* [215] **Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F.,** Travelers' Club, S.W.
- \* **Weyland, Capt. Mark U.,** White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.  
*South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).*
- White, Maurice B., Esq.,** Stondon Place, Brentwood, Essex  
*South Africa, 1900-1901, very severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).*



## War Services, &amp;c.

- Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, W.
- Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., *D.S.O.*, 45, Eaton Place, Brighton
- \* [220] Wilson, Lieut.-Gen. *Sir* H. F. M., *K.C.B.*, Langham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk
- \* Wilson, Major-Gen. *Sir* H. H., *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, c/o Messrs. Cox and Co.
- Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight
- Wingfield-Digby, Capt. W. R., Coleshill Park, Coleshill, Warwickshire
- \* Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Delbury Hall, Craven Arms, Shropshire
- [225] Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. M., Wootton Court Road, Tunbridge Wells
- \* Wood, Col. H., *C.B.*, 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich
- Wrottesley, H. E., Esq.
- \* Yarde-Buller, Br.-Gen. *Hon.* H., *M.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*, Naval and Military Club; Military Attaché, British Embassy, Paris
- Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
- Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps).
- Burma*, 1885-1889, severely wounded (medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
- South Africa*, 1899-1900, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
- Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *N.W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 (medal). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
- South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- N.W. Frontier*, 1894-95. *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, and Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).



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## "1815."

### WATERLOO.

HOWEVER far-reaching may be the results of the present great War, 1815 will rank for all time as one of the greatest military landmarks in history. For although the numbers of combatants engaged and the power of the weapons employed at that time bear no comparison with those of to-day, the year 1815 saw the end of the series of great campaigns which had convulsed all Europe for over eighteen years and it was succeeded by nearly forty years of peace. Further, the victory of Waterloo gave a prestige to British arms which endured for many years. To all British soldiers who took part in the battle it was a matter of absolute faith and honest belief that they had defeated Napoleon before the Prussian flank attack made itself felt. This was the deliberate opinion of men who had repeatedly fought the French during the preceding seven years, from Roliça to Toulouse, and who were shrewd judges of the fighting condition of their redoubtable enemy. Kincaid's spirited epilogue to his account of the battle may be taken as giving the thoroughly British view of the situation:—

"It will ever be a matter of dispute what the result of the day would have been without the arrival of the Prussians; but it is clear to me that Lord Wellington would not have fought at Waterloo unless Blücher had promised to aid him with 30,000 men, as he required that number to put him on a

numerical footing with his adversary. It is certain that the promised aid did not come in time to take any share whatever in the battle. It is equally certain that the enemy had long before been beaten into a mass of ruin, in condition for nothing but running, and wanting but an apology to do it, and I will ever maintain that Lord Wellington's last advance would have made it the same victory had a Prussian never been seen there."

The generation following the one that fought the battle gave the Prussians more credit for their valuable assistance, but the battle was to them still a British victory and was viewed as such by the whole world except the small nation whose opinion in those days nobody cared anything about which inhabited the Kingdom of Prussia.

The change of opinion amongst Englishmen as to the predominant share of the British Army in the victory and the amount of assistance given by the Prussians may be said to date from the appearance of Colonel Charles C. Chesney's famous "Waterloo Lectures" published in book-form in 1868. In these he gave the most generous praise to the Prussians and pointed out the vast tactical importance of their flank attack and its vital effect on Napoleon's conduct of the battle. This book let loose the floods of unseasoned criticism and became a sort of Koran at the Staff College where young and ambitious students strove to outdo one another in their "Waterloo Essays," so as to prove how much Blücher did and *per contra* how little Wellington did to win the battle.

Chesney's impulse was as genuine as it was generous and his views although unacceptable to some of the more senior men of the day, were eagerly

adopted by the rising military school of the second generation after Waterloo.

It would be quite impossible here even to name the host of books, some most excellent ones, which the great drama of Waterloo has given birth to. They are known to all military students and contain an immense amount of valuable information. Colonel Chesney's book was followed by several of these, mainly endorsing his views and tending to lessen the share of Wellington and glorify that of Blücher in the victory. In spite of all this, the average Englishman was quite content to view the great battle as a splendid combination of the two armies—*La Belle Alliance* in fact—for there was plenty of glory and to spare for both.

But during all these years the Prussians had been teaching quietly and persistently a very different tale. Waterloo was *their* victory and *theirs alone* due to their superior knowledge of war and strategy, and to the great military gifts of their Generals and Staff, whereas Wellington and his men were mere satellites. I can recall my surprise when as a schoolboy I was shown a German print of the battle in which only Prussians and French appeared. In some of these German books the British Army were dubbed as "mercenaries," the old reproach. The reproach came rather comically from a nation whose armies were actually *paid* for and *maintained* by England. The exact number of millions of pounds which Great Britain paid both Prussia and Austria to provide the armies they assembled after the return of Napoleon from Elba is well known. The wrath of a Prussian officer who some years ago was boasting that his countrymen "fought for honour" and that they had won the battle of Waterloo, upon being told that the Prussian



Corps there were "hired by England" to bear a hand, was indescribable. The fact however that they were paid and subsidized by Great Britain remains. Not content with their extravagant claims as to Waterloo several German writers, notably Professor Delbruck in his "Life of Gneisenau," have accused the Duke of Wellington of incompetence in his conduct of the campaign, of treachery to Blücher and of falsification of his orders!

These pitiful attacks and much else were well known to our military students of the last twenty years, but it was customary to ignore them. Any attempt to refute them or show their malevolence was discouraged and those who protested were assured that the "Germans were our very good friends," and that it was their highly educated military brains and profound military knowledge which led them to these abstruse criticisms upon the errors and omissions of Wellington a hundred years ago. But all this was before the War.

I cannot do better than reprint the following account of the Waterloo campaign, from Sir William Cope's "History" which gives a very good idea of the movements of the Regiment during the eventful year of "1815."

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*From Sir William Cope's "History of the Rifle Brigade," p. 195.*

"Six Companies of the 1st Battalion, under the command of Sir Andrew Barnard embarked at Dover on 25 April 1815 on board the *Wensleydale* transport and landed at Ostend on the 27th. . . . As soon as the Companies were all landed at Ostend they

embarked in large boats on the canal, and arrived at Bruges about dark. The next morning at 4 o'clock they proceeded (towed by horses) to Ghent, where they arrived at 3 o'clock. Here they disembarked and were billeted until 10 May, on which day they marched to Alost and thence on to Wella, where they halted during the 11th. And on the 12th marched to Brussels, where they arrived about 11 o'clock, and went into billets.

" Either at this time or soon afterwards they were placed (with the 28th, 32nd and 79th) in Sir James Kempt's Brigade of General Picton's Division. Sir James Kempt having commanded one of the Brigades of the Light Division during the latter part of the Peninsular War, the Riflemen of the 1st Battalion felt themselves at home under his orders.

" Leaving the 1st Battalion at Brussels I proceed to note that five Companies of the 2nd Battalion consisting of 2 field officers, 5 captains, 14 subalterns, 4 staff, 50 sergeants, 16 buglers and 480 rank and file, under the command of Colonel Wade, marched from Dover Castle at 5 o'clock p.m. on 25 March; and embarking at 11 p.m. on board packets reached Ostend on the next day, disembarked at 2 p.m. and marched immediately, three companies to Saas and two to Sluys. On the 28th the whole marched to Bruges; on the 29th three Companies marched to Piethem and two to Eeghem. The next day the five Companies marched to Courtrai and on the 31st to Tournay. The 1st April they marched to Leuze. Here they remained with detachments at Villers St. Amand, Villers Notre Dame, Ligne, Moulbaix and Grammont, till 12 June. Meanwhile on 18 April the Company (1 captain, 5 subalterns and 100 men) which had been with Sir Thomas Graham

in Holland joined, making the strength of the Battalion in Belgium, six Companies ; and on 20 April they were inspected by the Duke of Wellington. On 29 April Colonel Wade left the Battalion to take command of the consolidated Depôts ; and on 2 May Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott took command of the Battalion. On 12 June the Battalion marched to Tourpe, Ellegnies and Auberhies. On the 16th it marched to Nivelles, and on the 17th marched to Waterloo and bivouacked there.

“About the same time as these Battalions embarked, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ross proceeded to Belgium to take command of the two Companies of the 3rd Battalion which had been in Holland, the Head-quarters being still in America or on their way back. These as well as the 2nd Battalion were placed in Sir Frederick Adam’s Brigade of Sir Henry Clinton’s Division with their old companions in arms the 52nd and with the 71st Light Infantry.

“The 1st Battalion being as I said at Brussels and in billets, were startled from their sleep on the evening of 15 June, by their bugles sounding the ‘Assembly.’ The Companies immediately assembled on their alarm posts. Here two rations of biscuit and meat were served out to the men ; and they marched to near the park, where the Battalion was formed in quarter-distance column. This was effected though the men were billeted all over the town by 11 o’clock ; whereas the other Regiments of the Division were not formed up till 2 o’clock in the morning. The Battalion being thus assembled, piled arms ; the men took off their packs and using them as pillows were soon fast asleep. The officers followed their example and reposing on a doorstep or wherever else they could,

were frequently disturbed by ladies and others returning from the Duchess of Richmond's ball, which, it is well known, took place on that night. However the other regiments of the Division having assembled about dawn they left Brussels by the Porte-de-Namur and marched to Waterloo. Here they halted among some trees on the left side of the road. The men cooked and after a rest resumed their march by the Charleroi road towards Quatre Bras. The heat was intense; and one man struck by a coup-de-soleil went raving mad, struck the man next him with his rifle and fell down dead. After passing Genappe the Companies extended as they came up, passing through fields of high standing corn. A few round shot now greeted them but they proceeded till brought up by a thick quickset hedge. The enemy fired at this and wounded one man. The Riflemen poked their rifles through but hesitated to force themselves through it on account of the sharpness of the thorns. So strange it is that these men who feared no fire of the enemy hesitated before a prickly hedge. Then it was that George Simmons seeing the check, went back a few paces and rushing at Sergeant Underwood hit him on the knapsack and butted him through. Both rolled on the ground on the other side which was much lower; but they soon sprang to their feet and the gap once made, the men poured through.

" It was now about 2 o'clock when Fitzmaurice who was in Leach's absence at Brussels commanding the leading Company and was posted on some high ground, observed a horseman, apparently in deep thought, coming up the road. As he drew near he recognized the Duke of Wellington, who raising his eyes and seeing the 95th uniform called out quickly 'Where is Barnard?' The word was passed for him

and when the Colonel galloped up the Duke said, 'Barnard these fellows are coming on; you must stop them by throwing yourself into that wood.' Barnard immediately ordered Fitzmaurice to take the Company into the wood and 'amuse' them until he brought up the rest of the Battalion. As Fitzmaurice was moving off the Duke called to him to go round a knoll which would shelter him from the enemy's fire.

"General Bachelu had occupied the wood of Piermont and was pushing forward to obtain possession of another small wood which would have interrupted the communication between Quatre Bras and Ligny. But the Riflemen anticipated them. 'Here for the first time in this campaign the troops of the two nations became engaged. The skirmishers who successfully checked the further advance of the French and secured the wood were the 1st Battalion of the British 95th Rifles, whom the old campaigners of the French army, at least those who had served in the Peninsula had so frequently found the foremost in the fight and of whose peculiarly effective discipline and admirable training they had ample experience.'<sup>1</sup>

"Besides the occupation of this wood the Battalion kept possession of the Namur road which they lined. Charles Beckwith's Company, commanded by Lieutenant Layton lined an embankment with a ditch in front of it and kept up a smart fire on the enemy, which was as smartly returned. Layton himself was hit in the wrist and side. Yet the enemy forcing the Riflemen by increased numbers out of the wood made furious endeavours to turn the left flank of the English line on which the Battalion was posted. They had

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<sup>1</sup> Siborne I, p. 106.

already gained the road when the Riflemen at last received the glad summons to advance and leaping over the bank and ditch, dashed in among them and drove them from the road and from some houses on it which they occupied.

" Marshal Ney was now checked at every point ; the wood of Piermont on his right, that of Bossu on his left, and the plain in the centre, were all occupied by the Allies or cleared of the French. The losses of the Battalion at Quatre Bras were Lieutenant Lister, two sergeants and six rank and file killed ; Captain Smyth ; Lieutenants Layton, wounded in the wrist ; Gardiner, severely wounded in the leg ; Fitzmaurice, wounded in the leg ; three sergeants and 48 rank and file, wounded.

" At nightfall the ground won by the Riflemen was given over to Sir Charles Alten's Division and the Battalion retired to the rear of the farm of Gemioncourt ; where having formed open column of companies and piled arms, the men lay down in their ranks, the officers on the inner flanks of their Companies ; ready all of them to take their arms and assume order of battle on any alarm. Before the Battalion left the ground on which it had fought, Sir Andrew Barnard called attention to a Rifleman lying in their front with both his legs shattered, adding ' Gentlemen, if one of you would remain here with two or three men and bring that poor fellow off it would be a glorious act indeed.' George Simmons at once volunteered. After the Battalion had moved off, he set up two sticks in the direction of the wounded man and laid another at top. When it was getting dark he sent a man forward in alignment and marching upon him and past him, soon reached the wounded man. He told him not to make a sound, hoisted him on the back of one of the

men who remained with him, and the poor fellow suppressing a groan or a sound, he took him away. Luckily while he was thus engaged the sentries of the French piquet were being visited so that their attention was occupied. On nearing our lines he and his suffering burthen were challenged by the Germans of Alten's Division and it was not till an officer and twenty men had advanced and examined him that he was suffered to pass and to deposit the wounded man in a house at Quatre Bras. After which he rejoined his Battalion.

"Before daylight a sharp fire took place between the piquets owing to a patrol of cavalry having by some mistake got between the advanced sentries. At dawn on the 17th a Company of the Battalion was sent forward to occupy the farmyard of Gemioncourt at Quatre Bras and they detached a piquet of two officers and twenty men to the front. These were placed, some in a ditch and some behind a wall, with orders not to fire ; and the French finding their fire not returned, by degrees ceased firing. The men now cooked ; those in rear cooking for those in front.

"The retreat of the Prussians having rendered a similar movement on our part necessary the troops at Quatre Bras began a retrograde movement on the morning of the 17th. The 1st Battalion received orders to cover the retreat and was the last infantry that fell back. Before the piquet retreated, Sergeant Fairfoot, a brave Peninsular man who had been wounded in the breach at Badajos, was struck by a musket ball which fractured his right forearm. Yet with amazing bravery before going to the rear he took a shot with his rifle (rested on the shoulder of the officer of the piquet) at the French, firing from his left shoulder and with his left arm.

"The Battalion had now fallen back and the French advancing, this piquet retreated also and came up with the Battalion at Genappe where it was halted in column at the entrance to the town. The Duke and his staff were on the rising ground near; the Duke watching intently through his telescope the advance of the enemy. At this moment rain began to fall heavily and the men were ordered to shelter themselves in the houses on each side of the village street; but they had not been long in them when some shots, which were heard between the enemy's advancing and our retreating cavalry, soon produced the order to 'Fall in,' and passing with the cavalry through Genappe, they re-formed column on some high ground at the end of the village. While they were so posted they had the satisfaction of witnessing that charge of the Life Guards down from that height which rolled up the French Lancers and jammed them up with the Cuirassiers in the narrow street of Genappe. The retreat continued through incessant torrents of rain which made the ground and the trampled corn so difficult to move over that the Riflemen did not reach the position of Waterloo till a couple of hours before dark. There they bivouacked with the right wing of the Battalion resting on the Charleroi road behind La Haye Sainte, and near a small cottage where Sir Andrew Barnard had established his quarters and where he dispensed the provisions he had received from Brussels to many of his officers.

"The enemy coming up on the opposite heights, opened a cannonade but without effect, at least on the Battalion; and at nightfall they discontinued.

"While the Battalion lay by their arms, the rain still fell in torrents, there was a thunderstorm in the



evening: and through the night it rained heavily; but towards morning dwindled to a small rain and finally ceased before daybreak.

"The morning of the 18th dawned heavily; the heavy moisture of the night rose from the heated ground in mist and haze; which as the sun gained power, ascended and left the ground and prospect clear, yet kept the day cloudy.

"At daylight the men sprang to their feet and took their arms; cleaning them and their accoutrements moistened and rusted by so many hours of wet. This done, the Battalion took up its position.

"The road from Brussels passing through the forest of Soignies and the village of Waterloo reaches the hamlet of Mont St. Jean where it bifurcates: the one to the right leading to Nivelles while that which goes straight on leads through Genappe to Charleroi. Nearly three-quarters of a mile from this fork the Charleroi road is crossed at right angles by a cross-country road leading on the left to Wavre, on the right to Braine-la-Leud. About a quarter of a mile from this cross, and on the right hand side of the road to Charleroi, is the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, with a garden or orchard running along the road. On the opposite side of the road was a knoll with a sandpit at its base and behind this sandpit was a strong hedge running parallel to the Wavre road for about 140 yards. In the sandpit were placed two Companies of the 1st Battalion under Brevet-Major Leach; another Company, William Johnston's, lined in the hedge and the remaining three Companies lined the Wavre road from its junction with that leading to Charleroi.

"As the Battalion formed column to move up to this position a shot from one of the enemy's guns struck

a rear-rank man of the rear Company. He was the first man of the Battalion who fell at Waterloo.

"A party of men under George Simmons were sent to cut wood to form an abattis, which the Riflemen constructed on the Charleroi road at the point where the hedge abutted on it.

"The battle began as is well known with an attack on Hougoumont. But about 2 o'clock D'Erlon's Corps moved upon La Haye Sainte. They advanced in four columns. The left-central column moved in a direction parallel to the Charleroi road; as they approached the sandpit which was hidden from them both by its depression below the level of the surrounding plain and by the height of the standing corn, they became exposed to the fire of the Riflemen stationed in it. This obliged them to incline to their right; but they then became exposed to the fire of Johnston's Company lining the hedge, which not only threw them farther to their right but checked them. So that not only was the interval between their columns diminished by the fire of the Riflemen driving them to the right, but the distance between that column and that which succeeded it was also diminished by the fire of Johnston's Company checking their advance. Donzelot's Brigade however continued to press forward and out-flanking the advanced Companies of the Riflemen obliged them to run in on the other three Companies of the Battalion. Still the French pressed on; for a Belgian Brigade on the left of Picton's Division had fled, leaving a gap in our line. But Picton brought up his infantry; and pouring in a terrific volley while the French were attempting to deploy, led his Division to the charge (in doing which he himself fell) and completely routed them. At this moment when they were going down

the slope, a body of Cuirassiers crossed from their right pursued by the 2nd Life Guards. The French infantry flung themselves on the ground, while pursued and pursuers passed over them and Leach's two Companies and Johnston's Company running out to and beyond their former positions in the sandpit and at the hedge, slew many men and made many prisoners. But the Duke's orders were peremptory that the troops were not to quit their positions, and the Riflemen having disposed of their prisoners returned to theirs.

"For some hours after this first attack the 1st Battalion was left comparatively quiet. A constant and fierce cannonade was indeed kept up from which they suffered; but no direct attack was made upon them till about 6 o'clock when the French again advanced against La Haye Sainte. As the ammunition of the Hanoverians who occupied it was exhausted, they succeeded in obtaining possession of it. Having established this post close to the Companies in the sandpit and lining the hedge, they kept up an incessant fire from loop-holes and from the windows of the farmhouse on these Companies; who being thus raked by a fire on their right flank and being also pressed hard in front by the advancing columns, were obliged to fall back and join the remaining Companies of the Battalion who were lining the Wavre road. Thus the enemy were able to establish on the knoll and along the crest a line of infantry; who, kneeling or lying down, showed only their heads but delivered a most murderous fire against the Riflemen and the other Regiments of Kempt's Division. Frequent endeavours were made by the French officers to induce their men to leave this shelter and to charge the English line; and now and then a few gallant spirits seemed inclined to try it.

But as often as they did so, the rifles of the 1st Battalion swept them off. The enemy also brought up two guns by the garden hedge of La Haye Sainte to the back of the Charleroi road and opened fire along it at those lining the Wavre road, but the Riflemen taking deliberate aim, slew the gunners before they could fire a second round.

"At this time the Hanoverian Regiment commanded by Colonel Von Ompteda while attempting to deploy (in obedience to the Prince of Orange's injudicious orders) was attacked by a body of Cuirassiers, rolled up, and cut to pieces. Though this took place in front of the ground occupied by the Riflemen and within range, they could not fire through fear of shooting the unfortunate Hanoverians as well as the slaughtering Cuirassiers. But just as these last were being charged by an English regiment of cavalry (the 23rd Light Dragoons) they opened upon them a well-directed fire which sent both parties flying; and the ground so lately crowded with combatants was entirely cleared except of the dead and wounded Hanoverians and the many Cuirassiers brought down by the rifles of the 95th. Sir Andrew Barnard was wounded early in the day. The command of the 1st Battalion then devolved on Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron; and on his being wounded later in the day, Captain and Brevet-Major Leach commanded it.

"Leaving the 1st Battalion for a time lining the edge of the Wavre cross-road and exchanging fire with the French in La Haye Sainte and the adjacent ridge, let us trace the actions of the 2nd Battalion and of the two Companies of the 3rd Battalion during the day. They were I have already noted (with the 52nd and 71st) in Sir Frederick Adam's brigade. Their

station at the commencement of the action was between the village of Merbe-Braine and the road to Nivelles, near where that road is intersected by one leading to Braine-la-Leud. But as soon as the battle began by the first attack on Hougoumont, they advanced across this last road and stood in column of companies at quarter-distance on the plateau overlooking the Nivelles road. Subsequently they moved more forward still and from the plateau drew up close to the road to Nivelles.

“About 4 o'clock, when an attack was made on Hougoumont, a crowd of French skirmishers pressed up the hill in their front. The Duke of Wellington who was close to the Brigade, ordered it to form line four-deep. This they did at once, the 2nd Battalion on the left, the 71st in the centre and the two 3rd Battalion Companies on the right. For the 52nd in this formation into line were pushed out for want of room, and formed in rear as a reserve. Then the Duke pointing to the French skirmishers, bade them ‘Drive those fellows away.’ This they did speedily. For springing up the slope with a cheer, they drove the French before them over the crest and down the slope on the other side; bringing up their right shoulders, and halting in a hollow which extends from the ridge towards the south-east of Hougoumont. Here they were threatened with an attack of cavalry, and at once formed square. They were soon charged by *carabiniers* and *grénadiers à cheval* of the Guard. In one of these charges, Captain William Eeles formed his Company of the 3rd Battalion in line with the rear face of the square of the 71st and ordered his men not to fire till he gave the word. Then allowing the *carabiniers* to approach within thirty or forty yards of the angle of

the front on which they were charging he gave them such a volley as, combined with the fire of the square, brought half of them to the ground; some dead, some wounded, and many entangled among the dead or dying horses.

"During the intervals between these charges, the 2nd Battalion suffered much from a furious cannonade kept up on them.

"About this time Colonel Norcott, commanding the 2nd Battalion was wounded and Major Miller succeeded to the command, and on his being wounded soon afterwards, the command of the Battalion devolved on Captain Logan. At the same time that Colonel Norcott was disabled Colonel Ross commanding the Companies of the 3rd Battalion was wounded; Major Fullerton succeeded to the command; and on his being wounded about an hour afterwards, the command of these Companies devolved on Captain Elees.

"Thus each battalion of the Regiment had on this day its two senior officers disabled by wounds.

"When the last attack was made upon Hougoumont, Adam's Brigade with the 2nd Battalion and the two Companies of the 3rd was withdrawn, first to the crest, and subsequently to the reverse slope, so as to be in some measure protected from the cannonade directed against it.

"At 7 o'clock a column of the Imperial Guard advanced against this part of the position. It was covered by a cloud of skirmishers, and in order to check them, a Company of each of the regiments of Adam's Brigade was thrown out in skirmishing order. The enemy's advancing column suffered so severely from the English guns that a body of Cuirassiers were

sent forward to endeavour to silence these guns. The gunners ran in rear of the infantry and the Cuirassiers not only drove in the skirmishers of the 2nd Battalion but came upon Adam's Brigade then in line. The Duke was then with them and the 52nd, the regiment most threatened, came to the 'Prepare to receive cavalry.' But the Cuirassiers did not face them and their further attempts were checked by some English cavalry sent against them. The Riflemen were then on the road leading along the crest of the ridge.

"As the Column of the Guard came forward, Sir John Colborne in command of the 52nd at once wheeled up its right shoulder, so as to throw it on the flank of the column. The Duke who was present immediately ordered up the 2nd Battalion on its left: the 71st moved up to its right and the two Companies of the 3rd Battalion formed the extreme right of the line. These, owing to the rapidity of the movement, were not quite in line but a little retired from the alignment of the 52nd. The attacking column of the Imperial Guard having Maitland's Brigade of Guards in its front was evidently staggered by finding Adam's Brigade on its flank. It halted and wheeling up its left sections began to fire. Colborne also halted the 52nd and fired into the column, and the 2nd Battalion coming up at that instant on the left poured a deadly fire into the guard. Then Colborne checked the fire, and calling out 'Charge! Charge!' led his men against the column. The 2nd Battalion joined vigorously in this charge; which as Siborne observes, 'was remarkable for the order, the steadiness, the resoluteness, and the daring, by which it was characterized.' The Imperial Guard wavered, reeled and then breaking up fled in inextricable confusion, in

spite of attempts made by its officers and some brave men in its ranks to stem its flight. But they were swept away in the torrent of fugitives; and the Brigade continuing its triumphant march across the field and bringing its left shoulder, the 2nd Battalion, rather forward, halted near the Charleroi road, with the left of the 2nd Battalion close to the orchard of La Haye Sainte. The Duke who came up at this moment, suggested to Adam to attack some squares of the Guard, which appeared disposed to make a stand, but Adam observed that his men had marched far over heavy ground encumbered with dead and wounded and required a short halt. To this the Duke assented; but in a few moments—knowing by old Peninsular experience that the French, once routed, never rally—he called out, 'Better attack them; they won't stand.' Nor did they. Although they opened fire when Adam's Brigade approached them, the moment these appeared in earnest and determined to charge, they faced about and retired by word of command. The Duke was with the Brigade as they ascended the hill to the French position, and having seen the only standing squares of the Guard thus disposed of or, as he said himself, having seen 'those fellows off' he rode away. Then Adam crossed the Charleroi road and bringing up the 2nd Battalion, his left, he proceeded, skirting it, to drive the enemy before him.

"While the 2nd Battalion and the two Companies of the 3rd are thus employed, let us return to the 1st Battalion which we left on the Wavre road exposed to and thinned by the musketry-fire from the heights near La Haye Sainte. When the Duke saw the decisive movement of Adam's Brigade and the failure of the last attack of his enemy, he ordered a general



advance. The first intimation the 1st Battalion had of it was a pealing cheer beginning on the right and rolling along from Brigade to Brigade, from battalion to battalion. As the Riflemen were taking it up, the Duke rode up behind them; the cheers were redoubled at his appearance but he said: 'No cheering my lads; but go on and complete your victory.'

" 'This movement,' says a Rifleman who was with them, 'had carried us clear of the smoke; and to people who had been so many hours enveloped in darkness, in the midst of destruction and naturally anxious about the result of the day, the scene which now met the eye conveyed a feeling of more exquisite gratification that can be conceived. It was a fine summer's evening just before sunset. The French were flying in one confused mass. British lines were seen in close pursuit, and in admirable order as far as the eye could reach, to the right, while the plain on the left was filled with Prussians.'

" The 1st Battalion after marching across the field of battle halted about half a mile in front of it and bivouacked there. The 2nd Battalion and the two Companies of the 3rd bivouacked near La Belle Alliance.

" The losses of the Regiment at Waterloo were—

" OF THE 1ST BATTALION.

" *Killed.*

" Lieutenant Stilwell, 4 sergeants, and 16 rank and file.

" *Wounded.*

" Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Andrew Barnard.

" Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, severely.

" Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Beckwith (Staff), severely (leg amputated).

" Captain Chawner, severely in the leg.

" Captain W. Johnston, severely.

" Lieutenant Molloy, severely.

"       "       George Simmons, shot through the liver and two ribs broken.

" Lieutenant Gairdner, severely.

"       "       E. D. Johnston, severely.

"       "       Felix.

"       "       Allen Stewart, stabbed through the arm and wounded in the shoulder.

" Lieutenant Wright, severely.

"       "       Church, severely.

"       "       William Shenley, severely.

" 7 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 116 rank and file.

#### " OF THE 2ND BATTALION.

##### " *Killed.*

" 2 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 31 rank and file.

##### " *Wounded.*

" Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott, severely.

" Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, severely.

" Captain and Brevet-Major Miller, severely.

"       "       M'Culloch, severely.

" Lieutenant Humbley, severely.

"       "       Coxen, severely.

"       "       D. Cameron.

"       "       R. Cochrane.

"       "       Ridgeway, severely.

"       "       Fry.

“ Lieutenant Webb.

“ „ Lynam, severely.

“ „ Eyre, severely.

“ „ Walsh, severely.

“ 6 sergeants, 2 buglers, and 171 rank and file. And 20 rank and file *missing*.

“ OF THE 3RD BATTALION.

“ *Killed*.

“ Captain Charles Eeles, 3 rank and file.

“ *Wounded*.

“ Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, severely.

“ Captain and Brevet-Major Fullerton, severely.

“ Lieutenant Worsley, severely.

“ „ C. H. Shenley, severely.

“ 1 sergeant, 1 bugler, and 34 rank and file. And 7 rank and file *missing*.

“ Sir James Kempt who succeeded to the command of the 5th Division on Picton's death, says in his report to the Duke of Wellington ‘I lost in my Brigade-major who was killed, Captain (Charles) Eeles 95th, a most valuable officer. . . . I shall take the liberty of bringing under your Grace's notice the particular claims and merits of the officers commanding regiments in a separate report; but I cannot close this one without mentioning that Colonel Sir A. Barnard and the next in command, Colonel Cameron of the 95th, were both wounded.’

“ And Sir Henry Clinton, in his report to Lord Hill says: ‘The manner in which the several regiments . . . the 2nd and 3rd Battalions 95th under Lieutenant-Colonels Norcott and Ross discharged

their duty was witnessed and admired by the whole army.' . . .

"On 19 June 1815 the Regiment began its march to Paris. On the 24th the 1st Battalion moved from Bavay to Englefontaine and encamped or was cantoned in that neighbourhood and on the 25th at Maretz. On the 26th the 2nd Battalion moved from Nauroy and Magny and encamped near Beauvoir and Lanchy, and the 1st Battalion halted at Nauroy, Magny and Bellenglise. On the next day the 2nd Battalion crossed the Somme at Villecourt and moved by Nesle to Roye and the 1st Battalion advanced and encamped between Douilly and Villers. On the 28th the 2nd Battalion marched by Montdidier to Petit Crèvecœur; on the next day from that place to Clermont; and the 1st Battalion from Roye where it had halted on the 28th, to Gournay on the road to Pont St. Maxence. On the 30th this Battalion crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence and was pushed on as far as Fleurines on the road to Senlis; whilst the 2nd Battalion and companies of the 3rd moved from Petit Crèvecœur to Chantilly.

"On 1 July, this Battalion relieved the Prussians near Aubervilliers; and the 1st Battalion moved by Senlis and Louvres and encamped between Louvres and Vauderlan. On the 6th both Battalions were encamped near Neuilly. On 7 July the Army marched into Paris and the 2nd Battalion had the honour of being the first corps which entered; Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Smith, riding in front of the Battalion, being the first British officer who entered Paris that famous day.

"The 1st Battalion was encamped at the village of Clichy until 30 October when it was cantoned in

and near the village of Vaux. On 19 December it was moved into the city of Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy. On the entry into Paris the 2nd Battalion was encamped in the Champs Elysées where it remained till 29 October when it went into quarters at Versailles; and on 8 December marched to St Leu Tavernay and St. Prix and Moullinor.

"On 10 July, the Head-quarters of the 3rd Battalion (five Companies) 300 men) embarked at Dover, and landing on the 13th at Ostend moved through Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, Mons, Bavay, Le Catelet and Peronne: and thence by the route before traversed by the other Battalions through Roye, Pont St. Maxence and Louvres to Paris. On arrival they were placed with the 2nd Battalion in Sir Frederick Adam's Brigade to which their two detached Companies were already attached and were encamped with them in the Champs Elysées. It was subsequently removed to another Brigade and cantoned at Montmartre.

"The three Battalions being thus reunited in the neighbourhood of Paris, the officers observed the anniversary of the formation of the Regiment by a 'Regimental Dinner,' at St Germain-en-Laye on 25 August. This seems to have been the second 'Regimental Dinner.'

"At the end of November a new arrangement of Brigades was made, under which the 1st Battalion, then consisting of six Companies and 577 men, was placed in Sir John Lambert's Brigade of Sir Lowry Cole's Division. The 2nd Battalion, then consisting of 534 men, was placed in Sir Manley Power's Brigade of Sir Charles Colville's Division. And the 3rd Battalion (480 men) was ordered to return to England. It quitted Paris on 3 December and halted that night

at St. Denis. From thence, passing through Beaumont, Noailles and Beauvais it arrived at Abbeville on the 11th. It reached Montreuil-sur-Mer on the 14th and embarked at Calais on the 20th, landed at Dover on the 22nd and marched on the next day to Shorncliffe. . . .

"On 26 December 1815, the 2nd Battalion marched from St. Leu to Gonesse, the next day to Claye and the day following to Crecy where they remained until 23 January.

"The 1st Battalion remained in Paris until 16 January, 1816."

#### NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

Sir William Cope gives on page 209 of his "History" the "Morning State" of the Regiment on 18 June 1815 taken from Wellington's Despatches vol. xii, p. 487. He remarks in a footnote that this State is "certainly incorrect as regards the 1st Battalion." Also the 2nd and 3rd Battalions show a few casualties *before* the battle of Waterloo began, probably caused by the cannonade of the previous evening.

In the following summary of losses I have added these casualties as well as those of Quatre Bras to the losses at Waterloo.

	KILLED				WOUNDED				MISS- ING
	Offs.	Sergts.	Bgls.	R. & F.	Offs.	Sergts.	Bgls.	R. & F.	
1st Battalion, including Quatre Bras	3	6	—	22	17	10	1	164	—
2nd Battalion, including casualties, 17th	—	2	1	31	14	9	2	176	20
3rd Battalion, including casualties, 17th	1	—	—	3	4	2	1	42	7
Totals ..	4	8	1	56	35	21	4	382	27

Or a total of 39 officers and 472 "other ranks" killed and wounded. Since after such a victory as

Waterloo there would be no British prisoners and most probably no deserters, the "missing" men might reasonably be reckoned as "killed." If we do this, we get a grand total of 39 officers and 499 other ranks killed or wounded.

The strength of the three Battalions on the morning of Waterloo *plus* the known casualties at Quatre Bras &c., amounted to 76 officers and 1,288 men.

From this it will be seen that, so far as the returns show, the total casualties in the Regiment in the Waterloo Campaign (*viz.*, between 16 and 18 June 1815) amounted to over 50 per cent. of the officers present and to over 36 per cent. of "other ranks" or, if the "missing" be reckoned as "killed," to over 38 per cent.

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## BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN GOUGH, V.C., K.C.B.

BY COLONEL W. VERNER.

SINCE the War began the Regiment has lost many, very many gallant officers and men but among these none will be more missed than "Johnny Gough" as he was affectionately termed, not alone by his brother Riflemen but by hundreds of other soldiers who knew him and admired him.

The name of Gough is probably one of the best known throughout the British Army. For over a century in every campaign in which the British Army has been engaged, the Goughs have fought and, further, have done good and gallant service. It was Major Hugh Gough who at the head of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers overthrew Leval's gallant Frenchmen and captured their Eagle at Barrosa in 1811 and who, a few months later took such a leading part in the defence of Tarifa, that "great and splendid exploit." Over thirty years later he fought in China and as Commander-in-Chief in India won the Battles of Maharajpore and Goojerat and for his fine services was rewarded with a peerage. In the next generation there were the two brothers, General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., and General Sir Charles Gough, G.C.B., both of whom won the V.C. for their gallantry during the Indian Mutiny.

John Gough, whom we mourn to-day, was the younger son of Sir Charles, who died a few years ago,



having bequeathed his Victoria Cross to his eldest son, Major-General Sir Hubert Gough, a cavalry officer of great distinction, at present fighting in France, whose name too will endure in the history of our Country. Sir Charles in his will mentioned that he left his Cross to his son Hubert because his son John had already a Victoria Cross of his own! It is hardly necessary to remind Riflemen how John Gough was awarded the V.C. for his splendid heroism in Somaliland in 1903 when commanding a small column fighting against desperate odds.

Upon the European War breaking out John Gough, who was Chief of the Staff to Sir Douglas Haig commanding the Aldershot Division, went out with his chief and before long his name was mentioned on all sides. He had gained a reputation throughout our Army which few have achieved. He was mentioned in every despatch from the seat of war and on 18 February, 1915, was made a Commander of the Bath. Two days afterwards he was dangerously wounded by a bullet and he died a few days later.

On 20 April, 1915, the *London Gazette* announced that His Majesty had ordered that Brigadier-General John Gough should be promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Bath, a posthumous honour of the highest nature.

John Gough's memory will be treasured for very many years to come by all who knew and loved him. His reputation as an excellent and valorous soldier will endure still longer. But splendid as was his physical courage and admirable as were his qualifications as an officer, he will be remembered as long as the British Army endures for his magnificent moral courage and utter disregard of self and any personal consequence,



BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN E. GOUGH,  
V.C., K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.,  
CHIEF OF THE STAFF, 1st ARMY.  
Died of wounds, 22 February, 1915.





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when in the spring months of 1914 he was called upon to perform a service which in his honest belief was against his duty as a faithful servant of his King and Country.

It was surely no blind chance which at that supreme moment placed this extraordinary responsibility in his hands ; it was no mere impulse which caused him to see the path of duty so clearly before him and to take it so courageously and unflinchingly.

Knowing—as all the civilized world now does—the deep-laid schemes of our implacable foes the Germans against us at that time and how much they reckoned on Great Britain being unable to wage war, one trembles to think what might have been our position when the thunder-clap of war broke upon us in August, 1914, had the nation been found disunited.

All honour then to the men such as John Gough who, brushing contemptuously aside the threats and cajolery of pitiful time-servers—the disciples of the miserable cult of “getting on”—acted gloriously, with the truest courage and with decisive effect !

## SOME REMINISCENCES OF MR. WILLIAM MILLER, BANDMASTER OF THE 1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE, 1842-1880.

BY MAJOR GEORGE MILLER.

*Bandmaster, Portsmouth Division, Royal Marines.*

WILLIAM MILLER, who was for such a number of years Bandmaster of the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, once gave me some very interesting particulars relating to the beginnings of military bands as we now know them.

There are many old Riflemen still living who have enshrined in their hearts the memory of "Old Billy the Bugler." Therefore, hoping that this article may interest them the more, I have used his very words so far as possible.

"I joined the Rifle Brigade in 1828. The Band then numbered fifteen men and a sergeant. It was the regulation in the British Army that each regiment could use that number, fifteen men and a sergeant, from the ranks on the condition that if required for active service they laid down their instruments and took up muskets. The sergeant was the bandmaster."<sup>1</sup>

"The number of men was afterwards increased to twenty and a corporal was allowed as well as a sergeant. But in point of fact the Officers could have any sort

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<sup>1</sup> Except in the case of extra "smart" regiments which engaged civilian bandmasters, usually Germans.

of band they liked, for they had to pay for all. There was no form or organization for bands; the Officers found the money and the bandmaster did the rest. There were no printed band journals; bandmasters wrote their own scores and exchanged them with other bandmasters. There was no attempt to get bands into shape until Queen Adelaide's time when someone thought that bands ought all to be dressed alike. As no two could think alike or agree upon it, it was left to the Queen to say what dress she would like and as Her Majesty was connected with Austria, white—the Austrian colour—was chosen. It was nearly time to get the bands in some sort of order for of all the tomfoolery you could think of, was that of the band's dress. If the Colonel and Officers were rich, expense was nothing, the bandmaster was well paid to organize the band as he liked and if the Colonel was a gay man and fond of display, then you could look out for a smart band in front of the regiment, with cymbals, tambourines, big drums, and French jingling bells all in front."<sup>1</sup> It would beat any circus of to-day. I well remember a regiment that thought they would beat all the rest, so they had black men for time-beaters, dressed with turbans, &c. They had silver stocks on their necks and had to go to the Orderly Room to have the stocks put on and taken off, being locked and unlocked by the Orderly Room Clerk.

"When I was a boy running about barracks I remember our 2nd Battalion marching into the yard. As you know, our Riflemen are all dressed in dark

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<sup>1</sup> A practice copied from Austrian and German bands, who in turn had copied it from the Janissaries. "Janitscharen-Musik" is still the official term for a Prussian full-military-band, a fact which proves the connection.



uniform, but their band was dressed in sky blue with three rows of white bell buttons, and hats with white horsehair plumes. I thought at that time that it was grand."

Mr. Miller said that "British bands had always been as good as any, in peace time, but in war-time the men could not be spared, as in the case of nations which were all soldiers. Consequently the army of the Peninsula had only fifes and drum bands,<sup>1</sup> and it was not until the Occupation (after Waterloo) that the Rifles bethought them to revive their band and a French bandmaster was engaged for the purpose. During the Crimea the bands were with their regiments at first, but soon became useless."

From other sources I learned that "Billy the Bugler" had nevertheless given a taste of his quality at the conclusion of hostilities, by getting together a monster band to celebrate the occasion.

He regarded as subsequent landmarks in the history of army bands, the publication of *Bandmaster Boose's Journal* by Mr. Boosey, the instrument maker," and the institution of the School for Bandmasters at Kneller Hall.

The 63rd Regiment of which my father was Bandmaster, was quartered alongside the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade in Canada, in the "sixties"; and the two Millers, George and William, were great cronies. William was remarkably tasty in the matter of dress and it was his custom to arrive at the place where the band was to play in civilian attire, notably an elegant surtout. He would enter the circle of bandsmen, be lost to view for a couple of seconds, then (hey, presto!)

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[<sup>1</sup> See note at end of this article.—Ed.]

emerge, an irreproachable Rifleman, all smiles as usual, screwing together a conductor's baton made in joints according to his own ideas (the very baton is still in my possession) ready to begin.

The nickname of "Billy the Bugler" came to him by association with a certain silver keyed-bugle presented to him by the Rifles' Officers, and upon which he was an expert performer.<sup>1</sup> It was a very perfect specimen of an instrument, then newly invented by the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, and which went by the name of the Royal Kent Bugle. And it cost a lot of money; but the Rifles never got full value out of it as the cornet was invented shortly afterwards, and the keyed-bugle as a band instrument was (very unjustly) superseded. The very instrument, as good as new, was given back to the Corps on William's decease.

There is a certain regiment in the British Army which traces its origin to Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard. The Rifles have evidence of an equally early origin in their distinctive badge, the bugle-horn. For the bugle-horn of pre-Crimean days, the prescriptive signal-instrument of the Rifleman and Light Infantryman, was nothing more nor less than the C-shaped *cornu* of the Roman infantry, curled up; in the same way as the bugle of to-day is the bugle-horn of yesterday, made with two curls instead of one.

The hunting-horn of Central Europe had a good vocabulary and so had the English coach-horn; but it is doubtful whether either had the eloquence of the rifleman's bugle-horn, *vide the Bugle-Horn Major's Companion, consisting of the Regulation Signals, with*

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<sup>1</sup> [See note at the end of this article.—Ed.]

*Barrack, Field and other Useful Sounds, adapted for Rifle-Men and Light Infantry.* Published, London, 1815, by Henry Potter, Military Musical Instrument Maker to the Brigade of Guards and the Honourable Board of Ordnance," wherein is found amongst much other interesting matter, the following Field-Duty Signals to be used by an Advance Guard :—

The Enemy's Infantry are in force.

The Enemy's Cavalry are advancing.

The Enemy has Artillery.

What a lot of trouble a modern enemy saves us !

#### NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The preceding notes on Military Bands by the late Mr. William Miller the famous Bandmaster in our 1st Battalion, were very kindly sent to the Editor by Major George Miller. I pointed out to the writer a few minor inaccuracies, but he preferred to leave the story as he had written it, suggesting at the same time that I should in an editorial note call attention to any points which required further explanation. This I now do. Mr. Miller says that the Regiments in the Peninsular War "had only fifes and drum bands." Whatever may have been the practice in other Corps it is certain that the 95th Rifles had a band during that period for I have come across several allusions to it in letters and diaries written at the time. Thus when the 1st Battalion marched from Hythe Barracks to Deal, on 21 May, 1809, to embark for Portugal, George Simmons writes in his diary : "We have a most excellent band of music and thirty bugle-horns." <sup>1</sup>

Again on 15 June, 1813, when the Rifles crossed the Ebro at Puente Arenas, he writes : "Our band struck up the 'Downfall of Paris.' We were amused at their wit on this occasion, and we had it followed by a National tune or two to remind us of Old England and absent friends." <sup>2</sup>

As regards the resuscitation of the Band of the 1st Battalion

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<sup>1</sup> *A British Rifle Man*, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 287.

on its return from the Crimea to which Major Miller alludes, this is briefly described by William Miller in the *CHRONICLE* for 1891, where I gave a short sketch of his career compiled from letters he had written to me.

Following on this article is one written by Mr. Miller himself entitled "Billy the Bugler's Reveillé." I always understood from Mr. Miller that his nickname of "Billy the Bugler" originated from this episode in his early career when a small acting-bugler with the Rifle Depôt at Portsmouth, in 1828, which he describes so amusingly. Possibly some old Rifleman who reads this may be able to decide the point.

In the *CHRONICLE* for 1897, we gave a portrait of Mr. Miller and a letter from him to Lord Alexander Russell, also a picture of the famous keyed-bugle described by Major Miller.

Among my own very earliest recollections of the Regiment is a dance given by the 1st Battalion in the Shaft Barracks, Dover, in the spring of 1873, which concluded with the celebrated "Post-horn Galop." Mr. Miller conducting the band on such occasions was a sight never to be forgotten. Grasping his beloved keyed-bugle he would extract from it marvellous notes. When it came to the "Post-horn" call itself, he would raise himself on tip-toe (he was a very short and stout little man) and swinging his bugle upwards would sound a melodious call which, together with its refrain, must surely ring in the ears of all who heard it, as it does in mine, to this day. Sir William Colville made a most excellent water-colour sketch of Mr. Miller in one of these supreme moments of musical ecstasy, which was in the Mess of the 2nd Battalion when I last served with it.—ED.

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## ONE OF "HIS MAJESTY'S RIFFLE CORPS."

BY COLONEL W. VERNER.

READERS of Sir William Cope's *History of the Rifle Brigade* will have noted that when the Regiment was first officially gazetted as the "Rifle Corps" on 25 August, 1800, there appears among the field-officers, in addition to the names of Colonel Coote Manningham and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William Stewart, that of a "second Lieutenant-Colonel," Alexander Houston. His name thus figures on page 5 of the *History* and then disappears altogether. Who he was, where he came from and what became of him are matters upon which Sir William is silent. It is naturally a matter of no great importance but the story of his brief career in the Regiment is illustrative of the difficulties which beset all who struggle to work out Regimental histories. It is nearly thirty years since I first got touch of this officer and after a protracted chase it is only within the last month or so that I have "run him to ground" if I may be forgiven for using a simile which is almost too literal.

It was whilst puzzling over the Pay Lists and Muster Rolls of the Rifle Regiment for the years 1800-1801 that I came across the entry of Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Houston as having "died at Gibraltar on 29 November, 1800." The same Lists showed a Lieutenant Edmonstoune as being in September "in Hospital Ship No. 41" and in October "at Gibraltar with servant Private Robertson." Now I knew this

officer had been wounded in the attack on Ferrol on 25 August preceding. I also knew how, after that affair, the Companies of the Rifle Corps which had gone out under Stewart to Spain had been ordered to rejoin their respective Corps with the force being assembled under Sir Ralph Abercrombie for the attack on Egypt. What I did not know was how Houston got to Gibraltar. That he accompanied the Rifle Corps to Ferrol is known and I can only presume that when the order came for the Companies to join Abercrombie, Houston, being a field-officer and without any men in charge, was landed at Gibraltar, likely enough from Hospital Ship 41. According to Stooks Smith and Colonel Boyle's lists Houston was first gazetted to the 57th Regiment in 1788 and after three transfers to other corps was promoted to Captain in the 9th Regiment in 1792 and to Major in the 57th in 1795. On 13 January, 1799, he was gazetted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lochabar Fencibles and was appointed to the Rifle Corps on 20 August, 1800. He was not among the officers who paraded at Horsham on April 1, 1800, and apparently he joined the Camp at Swinley before the Ferrol Expedition started. That his name does not appear in the first list of officers of the Rifle Regiment which I gave on page 29 of Part I of our *History* is accounted for by the fact that the *London Gazette* in which the Corps was gazetted was dated 21 October, 1800, and that in the interval the Establishment had been altered from "2 Lieutenant-Colonels" to "1 Lieutenant-Colonel and 2 Majors."

Having thus traced Lieutenant-Colonel Houston to Gibraltar in October, 1800, I will now describe how in February, 1916, I once again got on his trail. All who have ever visited Gibraltar will remember the famous

landing-place of the Ragged Staff just outside of the ancient southern walls of the fortress and the gateway known as the "Southport." Of late years the Dockyard extension has led to the little bay being filled in and spacious moles and wharfs encircle it and make the site hardly recognizable. But the Ragged Staff Guard, the haunt of generations of British subalterns for over 200 years, remains intact although long since shut up. To me it has a peculiar interest for it was on the walls of its murky officers' room that I drew in 1874 and 1875 the cartoons which for over thirty-three years—in fact until the Guard-room was closed and the plaster of the damp walls peeled away—were reckoned among the minor "sights" of the Rock.

All who have occupied the exalted post of "Officer of the Guard" at the Ragged Staff will recall how their beat outside extended along the top of the old counter-scarp up to the Southport Gate—a beat edged along the side of the covered way by huge piles of shot and shell and overlooking the ditch down which ran the road to the drawbridge and jetty. I wonder how many officers of to-day are aware of the classic ground they tread when skirting that old ditch? For it was here that Captain Marryat's famous scene was laid when the British sentry challenged successive "Naval officers drunk in a wheelbarrow" as they were being wheeled down the path for re-embarkation after their festivities ashore. At the upper end of the old fosse on the far side of the Southport bridge there is an enclosure used many years ago as a burying-ground for naval and military officers and their families. For generations this enclosure has been disused and walled in—it lies 7 ft. to 10 ft. below the level of the road and the old tombs had become overgrown with a mass of

aloes, geranium and other plants and overshadowed by "pepper" trees, whilst both escarp and counterscarp were covered with ivy. Many years ago I dropped down over the wall and hunted among the scrub and flowers for birds' nests and it was then that I first came across the memorial stone of one of the officers who had died of his wounds after the battle of Trafalgar. This has since been restored. Some months ago the present Governor, General Sir Herbert Miles, decided to have the old graveyard opened to the public. A gateway was made, with stone steps leading down into the ditch, the graves and tombstones cleared of weeds and the paths restored, the ivy which covered the walls being cut back and the place made accessible to all.

In the ancient counterscarp which lies on the right of the new steps there are several marble and stone tablets let into the wall. On the first of these, which is an oblong one measuring about 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. is inscribed the following:—

To the Memory of ALEXANDER HOUSTOUN  
Esqr. Late Lieut Colonel in his  
Majesty's Rifle Corps who departed this  
Life on Saturday 29 Day of Nov. 1800  
*Aged 27 Years*

There can be no doubt but that this very early member of our Corps now sleeps peacefully at the foot of the counterscarp below this tablet.

There are several points of interest in this old memorial stone besides the quaint hour-glass super-scribed "In Time" which appears above it. Thus the spelling of the word "Rifle" brought to me recollections of how, when I first began to study the old War Office documents relating to the raising of the Rifle Corps, I was struck with the number of times I found

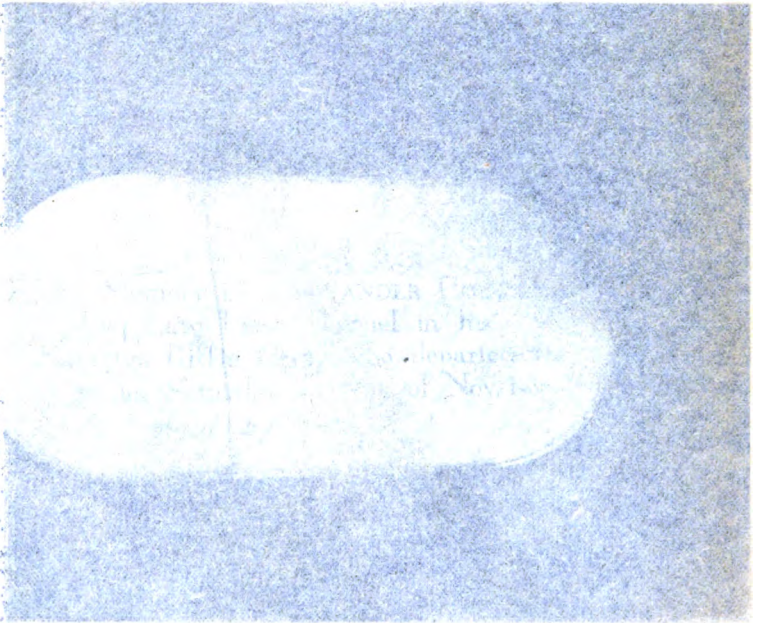


the word "rifle" spelt with two "ffs," namely "riffle." I cited this spelling in several articles I wrote but was met with the reply that it was probably some uneducated officer, N.C.O., or clerk who had made the mistake. However the fact remains that the spelling was in vogue at the end of the eighteenth century and here we have it carefully recorded and deeply cut on a memorial stone.

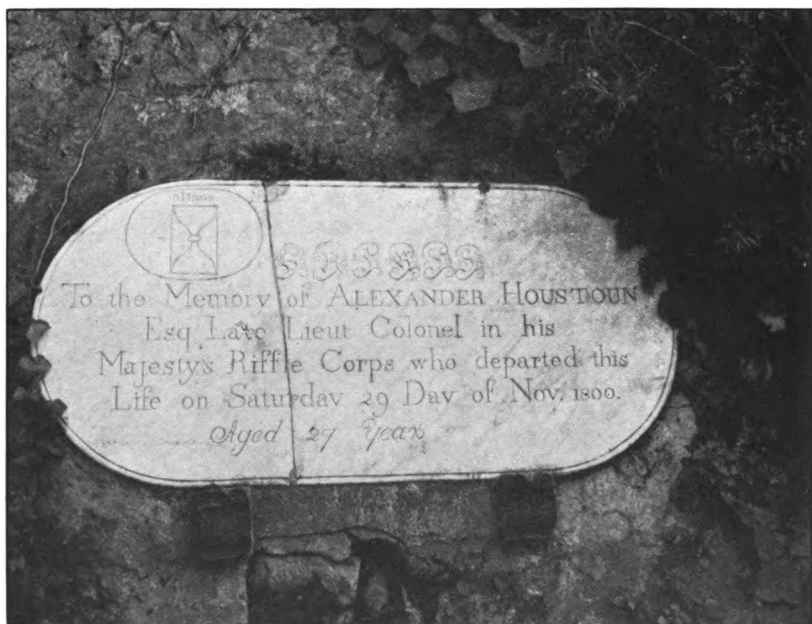
One other point caused me some amusement, namely, the words "His Majesty's Riffle Corps." I recalled how on one occasion when with the late Sir Redvers Buller he had vigorously denied that the Rifle Brigade was ever known to anybody at any time by the name of the "Rifle Corps." I thereupon made him a present of a copy of "The Regulations for the Rifle Corps in 1800" which I had recently had reprinted. Those who knew Sir Redvers well, will easily realize how this did not in the least degree convince him or make him depart from his original opinion. I was equally insistent that he was wrong and flatly told him that he had not studied the matter. We parted outside the old War Office mutually unconvinced.

As I looked at this ancient and long-forgotten record I regretfully wished that I could have shown it to him as a "sermon in stone" on the danger of being absolutely positive, "unless you know!"

It will be remarked that the name is spelt "Houstoun" on the tablet. This is probably correct, although given as Houston both by Cope and Boyle. Curiously enough, Lieut. Edmonstoune who was lying wounded at Gibraltar at the time of Houston's death is described as "Edmonston" by the same authorities. But in this case I found the officer's signature to his accounts in the Pay List of the Rifle Corps for 1800.







# **MEMORIAL TABLET**

**TO**

**Lieut.-Colonel A. HOUSTOUN of The Rifle Corps, 1800.**

**[In the counterscarp outside the Southport Gate, Gibraltar.]**



## NOTES.

IN our last issue—the volume for 1914—we gave a plate representing the Band of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment with Mr. William Miller in the foreground. This plate was unfortunately incorrectly lettered as having been taken in Edinburgh in 1858. The photograph was sent to the publishers from Canada by Mr. E. Hodson formerly of the 1st Battalion, who most kindly had a negative taken from a large photograph in the possession of Band - Sergeant William Gardner, another old Rifleman also living in Hamilton.

When in due course a plate was reproduced for the CHRONICLE from this negative it was found that no date or place was marked on it or had accompanied it. There was no time to refer to Canada and so the Editor strove to find out from among those who had served in the 1st Battalion when and where the original photograph had been taken. The results were that it was agreed that the plate should be lettered as shown “Edinburgh, 1858,” a most luckless decision, as shortly transpired. For no sooner did the CHRONICLE appear than it seemed that everybody knew the date of the photograph save only the Editor! Among other evidence, the following sent him by Colonel C. Norcott may be taken as conclusive.

“The background of the photograph is one of the entrances to the Parliament House, Ottawa. I joined the Battalion in February, 1868, and Miller and I both had peaks to our forage caps. Peaks were cut off in 1868 and well I remember how

I missed mine, both in rain and sunshine. Miller has *no* peak to his cap in the picture. Boys Holland and Peachey are in the group: they were infants in 1858. The Battalion was not in Edinburgh in 1858. Headquarters left there on 10 March, 1857, for Glasgow."

From the foregoing it is obvious that the plate should be lettered—

Bandmaster W. Miller and Band, Ottawa, 1868.

The Editor tenders his best thanks to Colonel Norcott for his admirably lucid and convincing correction. At the same time he views it simply in the light of a tardy act of reparation, since it was due to the same officer that the Editor in an early issue of the CHRONICLE made his first serious mistake by inserting the obituary notice of an officer who was "killed by a snake." It was the old story, the snake died and the officer lived to read how in the opinion of the Editor (communicated) "he was hardworking and painstaking and a pleasant companion." Such are the pitfalls which endanger the unfortunate compiler of a Regimental Chronicle. The Editor is now considering the most effective way of getting even with the old Rifleman who led him to make such a grievous error about the date and place of the picture of the Band.

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ALL who know Captain J. A. Wallingford formerly the Champion Shot of the Army will have been pleased to see his name in the *Gazette* as having been granted the Military Cross for gallant services at Gaba Tépé in the Gallipoli Peninsula on 25 and 26 April, 1915.

After leaving the School of Musketry, Hythe, he went as an Instructor to the New Zealand Forces and it was as a Captain in the New Zealand Contingent that he won this high distinction.

In the CHRONICLE of 1904 we gave an account of his services in the Regiment and subsequently at the School of Musketry, Hythe, of which he was Sergeant-Major for some years, also of some of his wonderful shooting performances at Bisley and elsewhere.

He joined the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot when a lad of 14 and subsequently served in the 4th Battalion. It is most gratifying for all Riflemen to see one who was born and bred in the Regiment—for his father was a Sergeant in the 1st Battalion—so greatly distinguish himself.

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IN the Royal Academy for 1915 there was exhibited a picture of the 2nd Battalion at the fight of Bergendal in South Africa on 27 August, 1900, by J. C. Beadle, the artist who painted the famous picture of "The Rear Guard" so well known to all Riflemen and which has won such wide approval. The present picture is, however, decidedly disappointing and it is difficult to say how it could have been otherwise taking into consideration the incident which the artist was called upon to represent and the manner in which he was directed to deal with it. Briefly, he had to show an attacking skirmishing line of men in khaki, as seen from a flank, advancing across flat ground to the foot of a hill, which was a typical South African low ridge kopje. The position held by a handful of Boers, "Zarps," was among some rocks near the summit of the kopje and on the near side of Bergendal farm and as the artist was forbidden to show the foe, for the all-sufficing reason that the foe took good care not to show himself, and as it was equally impossible to distribute a few killed or wounded Boers in front of the kopje where they had never attempted



to stand, the picture conveys but little even to those most interested in the episode and nothing at all to the general public. Further, rifle fire with smokeless powder is a thing which no artistic handling can induce to indicate an enemy's position. The chief fault however of the picture is in the distribution of our Riflemen in the attack. As a matter of fact, the line was not a continuous one, such as is shown, but an alternating one due to the "rushes" made by successive Companies. Also since the pace was good, many men were unable to keep their places and followed their Companies as fast as they were able, overtaking them when halted. In order to make some sort of representation of the attack and to identify the attackers, there is a group of several officers in the foreground of the picture who most assuredly could never have survived the advance had they "bunched up" as shown. For the rifle fire of the Zaps from their sheltered position amid the crags, whence the fire of some thirty British guns and howitzers had failed to move them was most deadly. Such were the limitations imposed on the artist in his treatment of the subject, the colour and atmosphere of the veld, are all that can be desired and we could only wish that he had been given more freedom to show his well-known capabilities.

But our criticisms do not end here; contrary to the almost universal custom of the Royal Academy, this picture bears a name and florid inscription in large lettering on a tablet fixed on the frame. Opinions may differ as to the reality or the reverse of the picture but there can be only one as to the unsuitability of the title inscribed below it. For to call the picture, as it is labelled on the tablet "The Battle of Bergendal" is in every sense a mistake. First, there was no "battle"

fought at Bergendal and secondly, Roberts' discursive "operations" on 26 and 27 August, 1900, were known as those of Belfast and a clasp for "Belfast" was duly issued to the thousands of men who were engaged in that desultory business. The main "incident" in the two days' marching and manœuvring (it is hard to give them another name) was undoubtedly the attack and capture of Bergendal by the 2nd Battalion practically unaided by other infantry save one company of the Inniskilling Fusiliers. The story need not be repeated here, nor the losses incurred, which were considerable. It was a very fine performance and one which secured high praise from all who witnessed it and coming as it did almost exactly on the centenary of the attack of the First British Rifle Corps on the Heights of Ferrol on 25 and 26 August, 1800, it was a matter of special congratulation for the Rifle Brigade. All agree that it was a most gallant and well-carried-out "attack" or "capture" of the Boer position and it may perhaps merit the title of "action" or even of "storming" but to call it a "battle" is a sheer absurdity. Had the author of this hapless inscription looked up the CHRONICLE for 1900, he would have there found the affair described as "The Fight at Bergendal" and this would be a suitable title to inscribe below the picture although we ourselves lean to--

"The Attack on Bergendal  
by the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade  
27 August, 1900."

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It will be in the memory of all how, a few years ago, the fateful decision was arrived at when the Authorities decided to alter the whole Infantry system

of our Army and to substitute in place of the old and well-tried British organization of eight Companies of 120 men, each under its own Captain, one of four Companies of 250 men, on the well-known German model.

It is unnecessary here to enter into the arguments for or against this alteration. Suffice it to say that the late Brigadier-General Sir John Gough, with his thorough personal knowledge of organizing and commanding infantry both in war and peace and with his special knowledge of the advantages of the "Company System" intelligently applied, owing to his lifelong "Light Division" training, was one of the most formidable and vigorous defenders of it.

He described to the Editor ruefully how it was useless for him to try and convince the Committee as to the soundness of his views, for when he spoke to them of the well-proven advantages of the "Company System" he found them *utterly but amiably ignorant of what he was talking about*, since they were mostly Cavalry and Artillery officers with a Highlander thrown in. Thus was it that Gough's gallant defence was overborne. It is within the Editor's knowledge how deeply Gough felt this, since he consulted him during the struggle, and when overruled, complained to him bitterly how the merits of the case had never been appreciated by those called upon to decide it.

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THE following extract from one of the books of the well-known French writers, Erckmann-Chatrion has been sent the Editor. Although it cannot be considered to be, strictly speaking, of "Regimental interest," we venture to reproduce it here on the

grounds that the matter of the greatest interest to the Regiment, and incidentally to the British Army and British Empire, as well as to the whole civilized world at this moment, is to see the prophecy contained in the last two lines of the extract accomplished.

For the benefit of some of the more junior of our readers, we may mention that Erckmann and Chatrian were the joint authors during the "sixties" of a series of the most delightful of French war tales of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars of 1793-1815. These books abound in most life-like sketches of the military characters of the time, especially among the rank and file and above all, of those recruited in Alsace.

Among the books may be mentioned *L'Invasion*, *Madame Thérèse*, *Le Conscrit*, and *Waterloo* as perhaps the most fascinating. These books appeared in feuilletons of about foolscap size and were illustrated by many capital wood-cuts. The book from which the extract here given was taken is less known, styled *Histoire d'un Sous-maitre*, and it will be found on page 251 of that work.

We are indebted to Captain W. H. Davies for calling our attention to the same in December, 1914.

With our improved knowledge of German character and German methods acquired during the last eighteen months, one cannot help being struck with the extraordinary fidelity of this brief description when applied to the Germans of to-day, thus put into the mouth of a village school-master over forty-five years ago.

"Every day shows that people can be at the same time both very learned and very stupid. Are not the Germans, for example, who all know how to read and write, the most underhand and the most brutal people of Europe? Have they not re-established the right of

confiscation and conquest in order to rob and despoil the vanquished without scruple? How is that brought about? By the evil teaching they receive. Instead of being taught the love of humanity, liberty, and justice, their heads are filled with ideas of vengeance, rapine, and domination.

“Yet ordinary common sense ought to tell them that their method of creeping into neighbouring countries under the guise of friendship, in order to spy and take impressions of locks, is a shameful and dishonest business, and that, sooner or later, Europe will hunt them down like a pack of wolves.”

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A MEMORIAL has recently been erected close to the Church at Bannu, to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Riflemen of the 3rd Battalion who died in the Tochi Valley in 1897. The fund was started early in 1914 and only those who were actually in the Battalion at the time were asked to subscribe. All expenses have been paid, and the balance has been given to the Riflemen's Aid Society.

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## STATUE OF SIR JOHN MOORE AT SHORNCLIFFE CAMP.

MR. JOHN TWEED has sent the Editor a photograph of his fine model for the statue of Sir John Moore which is now on exhibition at the Royal Academy in London. A reproduction of this photograph is given in our frontispiece.

Mr. Tweed wrote at the same time: “. . . . I hope you are pleased; you are responsible for the idea of the statue, and the sculptor.”

Those interested in the matter will find a full account of what Mr. Tweed refers to in the CHRONICLE for 1913 at pp. 109-112.

The site for the statue has been chosen and it is peculiarly gratifying to the writer that it is in the position where he ventured to suggest that it should be placed, looking across the famous old “plain” and the waters of the Channel towards the French coast in the far distance.

The “Sir John Moore Library” was completed some time ago and has been found most useful by our troops quartered at Shorncliffe, especially by the Canadians.

Any readers of the CHRONICLE who have not already supported the Rifle Brigade Fund for the Moore Memorials are invited to send subscriptions to Captain W. H. Davies, the Secretary of the Rifle Brigade Club, at 51, Stanton Road, Wimbledon, since further funds will be needed to complete this fine Memorial of one of our greatest Soldiers, whose name will be connected for all time with the early training of the First British Rifle Regiment.

W. V.



# Regimental Record, 1915.

DURING the absence of the Editor in Spain a new order was issued under the "Defence of the Realm Act" as regards the censoring of all publications. In consequence, it became necessary for the Editor on his return to England, to submit the sheets of the CHRONICLE to the Press Censor. These were all in type and more than half printed off.

The Censor has ordered the deletion of the following matter which occupied no less than thirty pages of the CHRONICLE :—

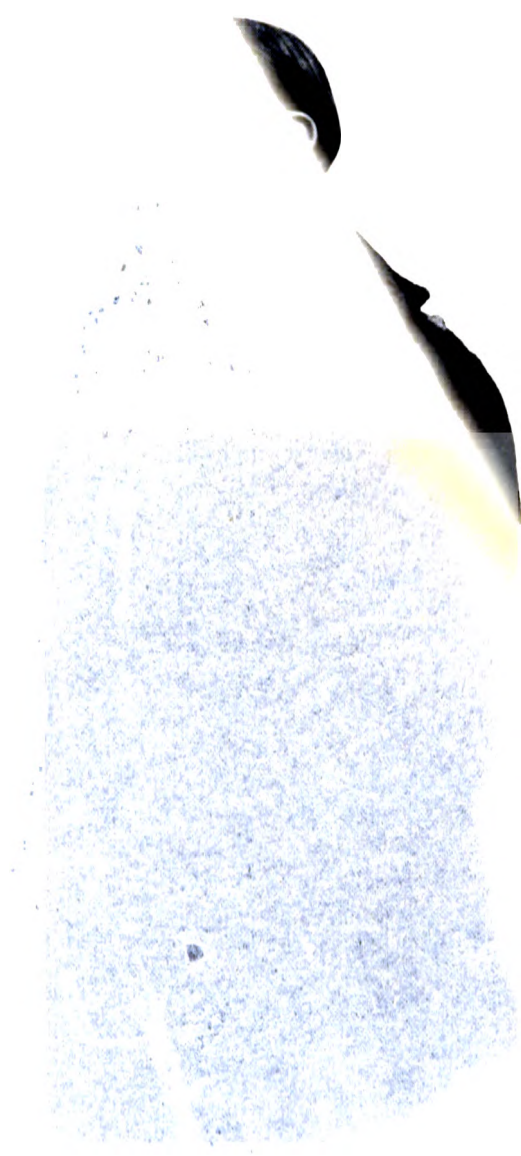
- (I) EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL MONTHLY ARMY LIST OF JANUARY 1916.
- (II) REGIMENTAL STATE 1 JANUARY 1916.
- (III) ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE EMPLOYED ON THE STAFF, ETC. (BUT NOT SHOWING STATIONS).
- (IV) ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE EMPLOYED ON THE STAFF, ETC.
- (V) ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE EMPLOYED WITH UNITS OF OTHER REGIMENTS.
- (VI) ROLL OF COMMANDING OFFICERS AND ADJUTANTS OF—
  - (i) Regular Battalions
  - (ii) Reserve Battalions.
  - (iii) Service Battalions.
  - (iv) Territorial Battalions.
- (VII) NUMBER OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN REPORTED AS "KILLED" OR AS HAVING "DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION" TO 31 DECEMBER 1915.



- (VIII) NUMBER OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN SENT HOME SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO 31 DECEMBER 1915.
- (IX) REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED TO THE REGIMENT BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 31 DECEMBER 1915 (in continuation of the lists published in the CHRONICLE for 1914 on pp. 144, 145).
- (X) NUMBER OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN OF THE "SERVICE" BATTALIONS REPORTED AS "KILLED" OR AS HAVING "DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION" TO 31 DECEMBER 1915.
- (XI) NUMBER OF OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN OF THE "SERVICE" BATTALIONS SENT HOME SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1915.
- (XII) STRENGTH OF THE "SERVICE" BATTALIONS ON JOINING THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND OF REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED TO THEM UP TO 31 DECEMBER 1915.

The Editor much regrets the unavoidable delay caused by the action of the Censor. It is proposed to publish all the information now deleted at a later date.

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MATHEMATICS  
GENERAL PRINCIPLES  
AND  
APPLICATIONS





**MAJOR GEORGE PALEY,**  
**GENERAL STAFF OFFICER, 1st DIVISION.**  
**Killed near Ypres, 31 October, 1914.**



# ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND RIFLEMEN WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED SPECIAL DECORATIONS FOR GALLANT DEEDS DURING THE WAR.

COMPILED FROM *London Gazettes* AND *Army Orders* UP TO 7 DECEMBER, 1915.

(*Reprinted from roll published at the Rifle Depot, Winchester*).

## Victoria Cross.

No.	Rank and Name	—	Action for which Commended
9665 3697	Coy.-Sergt.-Major H. Daniels A.-Corpl. C. R. Noble	2nd Battn. 2nd Battn.	For most conspicuous bravery on 12 March, 1915, at Neuve Chapelle. When their Battalion was impeded in the advance to the attack by wire entanglements, and subjected to a very severe machine-gun fire, these two men voluntarily rushed in front and succeeded in cutting the wires. They were both wounded at once, and Corporal Noble has since died of his wounds.

## Military Cross.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the above reward for services rendered in connection with operations in the Field :—

*Dated 18 February, 1915.*

Coy.-Sergt.-Major W. Halliwe .

## Distinguished Conduct Medal.

No.	Rank and Name	—	Action for which Commended
4957	Sergt. W. G. Andrews	... 3rd Battn.	Kept his men under control in their trench, after his officer and fourteen men had been killed and ten wounded, until reinforcements came.
575	Rfn. A. H. Wilson	... 3rd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry in volunteering to go 300 yards under heavy fire for reinforcements, and bringing them up; wounded in so doing.
3410	A.-Corpl. F. C. Spain	... 1st Battn.	For gallant conduct at Le Toquet in standing in a very exposed position under heavy fire watching and reporting enemy's movements, which could not be otherwise obtained.
4711	Rfn. W. J. T. Bristow	... 3rd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry at Armentières on 3 February, 1915. With another man he crawled close to German trenches to ascertain enemy's movements; he then returned to his lines, and, obtaining a hand grenade, went back and threw it amongst them.
3630	Rfn. J. W. Brooks	... 1st Battn.	For gallantry on 26 August, 1914, in bringing up ammunition to firing lines, whilst exposed to a heavy fire.
1628	Corpl. T. Green	... 3rd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, especially on 24 September, 1914, in attending on three wounded men under heavy shell fire. Again on 18 October, 1914, he advanced under heavy fire and rescued three wounded men.
193	Sergt. G. E. Harvey	... 2nd Battn.	For gallant conduct in assisting to remove the body of an officer which was lying 20 yards from the enemy's trenches.
29	Coy.-Sergt.-Major F. Hedges	... 1st Battn.	For the gallantry he displayed in the engagement at Ligny.

431	Rfn. A. E. Holton ...	...	3rd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and great daring near Armentières on 3 February, 1915; he crawled close to German trenches to ascertain enemy's movements, he then returned to our lines, obtained a hand grenade, went back and threw it amongst the enemy, scattering them in all directions. To carry this out he had to crawl through the German wire entanglements, and the risk was very great.
8110	Rfn. A. Moore ...	...	1st Battn.	For gallant conduct on 19 December, 1914, in carrying up ammunition on six occasions to the firing line whilst under heavy fire.
6730	Sergt. J. Roberts ...	...	1st Battn.	For very great gallantry and devotion to duty; with his Company he advanced to cover a section of R.F. Artillery, and although shot in five places, kept control of his men. When the guns were withdrawn he was unable, through his wounds, to retire with his Company, but seeing another wounded man he crawled up to render assistance.
4643	Corpl. T. Smith ...	...	1st Battn.	For the gallantry he displayed in the engagement at Ligny.
7215	Corpl. C. J. Wagstaff ...	...	2nd Battn.	For gallant conduct in assisting to move the body of an officer which was lying twenty yards from the enemy's trench.
662	A.-Sergt. A. F. Bellringer ...	...	2nd Battn.	For gallant leading in the attack at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March, 1915, and subsequently for his gallant conduct in collecting the wounded in front of our trenches.
1839	Rfn. J. Bradford ...	...	4th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on 28 February, 1915, in voluntarily leaving his trench under heavy fire and rescuing a wounded man within 40 yards of the enemy, after several others had failed in the attempt.
2615	Rfn. W. G. Hun ...	...	2nd Battn.	For gallant conduct on 12 March, 1915, when he conveyed an urgent message with great speed over ground swept by rifle and shell fire.



# **Distinguished Conduct Medal—continued**

No.	Rank and Name	—	Action for which Commended
3222	Rfn. E. J. Latham ...	4th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on 28 February, 1915, in voluntarily leaving his trench with another man, under heavy fire, and rescuing a wounded man within 40 yards of the enemy, after several others had failed in the attempt.
7951	Coy.-Sergt.-Major A. Saunders	4th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on 15 March, 1915, when he continued at his duty after being wounded in three places, bringing up men to the attack, and encouraging them by his gallant example of devotion to duty.
5895	Coy.-Sergt.-Major T. Tait ...	4th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on 15 March, 1915, in leading his Company in the attack in the most gallant manner, after all the officers had been killed or wounded.
5967	Coy.-Qmr.-Sergt. J. H. Bennett	2nd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and coolness displayed at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March, 1915, in leading his platoon, until dangerously wounded.
5247	Coy.-Sergt.-Major A. Curtis ...	2nd Battn.	For gallant conduct at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March, 1915. During the attack, when three out of four officers were wounded, he continued with great ability and fine example to lead his company on.
1280	A.-Corpl. E. Felgate	4th Battn.	For gallant conduct and devotion to duty when in charge of the snipers. These men have done excellent and dangerous work on many occasions, seven out of sixteen having already been either killed or wounded. At St. Eloi, after the man with whom he had been working was killed, he remained sniping all day, although wounded in the wrist.

3167	Rfn. R. Griffiths ...	4th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on 1 March, 1915, in crawling out alone from his trench towards a German sap-head; using an old disused French trench, he came on two Germans, one of whom he shot. This reconnaissance was carried out on his own initiative.
1337	Sergt. R. Lishman ...	4th Battn.	For great gallantry and devotion to duty as Signalling Sergeant. This N.C.O. has done consistently good and most valiant work in maintaining telephonic communication between the trenches, and has always been ready by day or night to go out and repair wires.
8765	Sergt. S. Murray ...	1st Battn.	For great gallantry and devotion to duty. Has at all times shown great courage, and exposed himself to the enemy's fire when necessary without hesitation, thereby setting an excellent example to his men.
536	Sergt. G. Pearce ...	4th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and ability on night of 28 February, 1915; when it was very bright, he went out to look for a Corporal who had been wounded. The Corporal was again hit, but Sergeant Pearce remained with him till a stretcher was brought. Sergeant Pearce has since been wounded.
9879	Coy.-Sergt.-Major A. Scrase ...	1st Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry on all occasions. His great courage under fire and untiring energy have been the means of setting an excellent example.
2635	Rfn. C. J. Sturch ...	2nd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry at Neuve Chapelle on 13 March, 1915, during the first attack, in advancing in front of his platoon, and keeping up a steady fire to help the remainder on.
2710	Coy.-Sergt.-Major W. Apsey ...	4th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 8 May, 1915, at Hooge, in collecting about ten men of his Company and taking them to a point where there was grave danger of the enemy breaking through. He repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, taking one prisoner. This gallant act undoubtedly saved the situation until reinforcements arrived.

# Distinguished Conduct Medal—continued.

No.	Rank and Name	—	Action for which Commended
3976	Rfn. W. Denton ...	2nd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry on 9 May, 1915, near Rouges Bancs, when he went back across open ground to collect bombs from wounded men, and continued to throw them after all his party had been shot down. He used about 40 German bombs, which were found in the captured trench, against the enemy.
2888	Rfn. W. K. Forbes ...	4th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry on 9, 10, and 11 May, 1915, at Hooge; on many occasions he took important messages, in broad daylight, to the firing line, when the situation was most critical, and under very heavy fire. He also carried up ammunition and guided reinforcements to a spot where urgently needed.
5093	Rfn. J. J. Halls ...	1st Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry on 13 May, 1915, east of Ypres. When the end of his trench had been blown in he remained on the spot with a N.C.O. under heavy fire for nine hours' firing on the enemy.
4108	Rfn. G. Jones ...	2nd Battn.	For gallant conduct on 9 May, 1915, near Rouges Bancs, when he carried back a message from the captured enemy's trench to our own trenches under a heavy fire. Although three times wounded on the way, he succeeded in delivering the message.
Z/1511	A.-Corpl. J. Parker...	1st Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry on 13 May, 1915, east of Ypres, in distributing ammunition along the firing line under a heavy shell fire. Although wounded early in the day, he continued to carry out his duties until the end of the engagement.
1558	Sergt. A. Starr ...	2nd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry on 9-10 May, 1915, near Rouges Bancs. Sergeant Starr fought his machine-gun with the greatest bravery for several hours until all the gun team were killed or wounded. He continued working the gun until he was at last bayoneted by the Germans.

S/5023	Corpl. H. E. Sunnuck	...	1st Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry on 13 May, 1915, east of Ypres. When the end of his trench had been blown in he, with another man, remained on the spot under heavy fire for nine hours, firing on the enemy and taking observations.
1412	Rfn. J. Watkinson ...	...	2nd Battn.	For great gallantry on 9-10 May, 1915, near Rouges Bancs, when he caught three German bombs in the air and threw them back among the enemy; the fourth bomb he caught blew his hand off.
4895	Rfn. A. T. Windebank	...	2nd Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and resource on 9-10 May, 1915, near Rouges Bancs. He carried the first message back from the Battalion to the Brigade report centre under a very heavy fire, returning later under the same fire. He was of the greatest assistance in helping to mount a captured machine-gun, and in collecting bombs in the German trenches for use against the enemy.
562	A.-Corpl. T. Lewis ...	...	1st Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations south of Pilkem on 6 July, 1915. With a party of bomb-throwers he remained on the extreme left defending the position against repeated bombing attacks by the enemy. He remained in this position twenty-four hours after his Company had been relieved, and until he was the only survivor of the party. On the afternoon of 7 July he and a non-commissioned officer were buried by a shell, and the latter wounded, but Corporal Lewis remained firmly at his post.
S/8152	Rfn. H. A. Carey ...	...	1st Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and determination near Hamel on the night of 26-27 September, 1915. He went out and reconnected the enemy's wire by himself, after which he returned and piloted the bombing party to their appointed place, being wounded in doing so. He then went back and guided the remainder of the party under rifle and machine-gun fire, being a second and third time slightly wounded. Finally he remained in action till ordered to retire. He set a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.

## Distinguished Conduct Medal—continued.

## "SERVICE" BATTALIONS.

No.	Rank and Name	—	Action for which Commended
B/1858	A.-Corpl. T. Brown...	9th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Hooge during operations from 31 July to 2 August, 1915. He carried out his duty as a stretcher-bearer under heavy shell fire with the greatest bravery. On several previous occasions his coolness and gallantry have been noticed.
B/2079	Sergt. F. Bunstead ...	9th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Hooge during operations from 31 July to 2 August, 1915. He carried out his duty as stretcher-bearer under heavy shell fire with the utmost bravery. On several previous occasions his coolness and gallantry have been noted.
S/7625	Rfn. F. Hamilton ...	8th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 30 July, 1915, at Hooge. When his own machine-gun had been knocked out he mounted another, the detachment of which had been disabled, and fired it at the enemy, attacking from the rear. When the water failed, he filled the water jacket of the gun from the men's water bottles, kept his gun in action, and finally stopped an enemy's bombing attack with his fire.
B/681	Rfn. H. Hill ...	9th Battn.	For great bravery on 25 September, 1915, in the action on Bellewaarde Ridge. He held a trench by himself for over one and a half hours against constant bomb attacks, which he replied to by throwing bombs from a German store and by rifle fire. Rifelman Hill also took five prisoners in the first advance, and throughout the action exhibited the greatest courage and resource.

S/3129	Rfn. A. Holmes ...	11th Battn.	For gallant conduct on 1 October, 1915, at the "Red Lamp Salient" in the trenches near Armentières, in assisting in the rescue of men who had been overcome by poison gas in a mine gallery.
S/1434	Rfn. G. J. Judkins ...	11th Battn.	For gallantry, resource, and coolness on 16 October, 1915, near Fauquissart, in locating the exact spot where a party of Germans were concealed, which resulted in their being driven out. Rifleman Judkins was severely wounded on this occasion.
B/1556	Rfn. C. G. Roberts ...	9th Battn.	For conspicuous bravery on 25 September, 1915, on Bellewaarde Ridge, when, alone, he held a barricade, after all his comrades had been killed, for over two and a half hours against incessant German bomb attacks. When all his own bombs were expended, he defended the barricade by rifle fire and by throwing German bombs which he found, and also bombs which had been thrown at him and had not exploded. With great determination he remained at his post until ordered away.
S/3134	Sergt. M. Toole ...	11th Battn.	For gallant conduct on 1 October, 1915, at the "Red Lamp Salient" in the trenches near Armentières, in assisting an officer to rescue men who had been overcome by poison gas in a mine gallery. When the officer himself was overcome, Sergeant Toole succeeded in extricating him also.
B/2391	Sergt. H. J. Willey ...	9th Battn.	For conspicuous gallantry and ability on 25 September, 1915, on Bellewaarde Ridge. During the action Sergeant Willey passed continually backwards and forwards trying to establish communication with the Battalion on his right, and later, when all his officers had been killed, he rallied and organized the men of his own and other Companies, and captured a position in the German second line trenches, which he held against all counter-attacks. During the day he was under incessant machine-gun and shell fire. He also took six prisoners, and made them carry back the wounded of his party. He exhibited the greatest bravery and devotion to duty.

## French Decoration.

### Médaille Militaire.

Bestowed by the President of the French Republic with the approval of His Majesty the King in recognition of gallantry during the operations between 21 and 30 August, 1914.

5653 Sergt. W. Walker, 1st Battn.

## Russian Decorations.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has been graciously pleased to confer, with the approval of His Majesty the King, the undermentioned Rewards for gallantry and distinguished service in the Field :—

### Cross of the Order of St. George, 3rd Class.

1226 Sergt. Harry Anderson, 4th Battn.	5051 Sergt. William Fowler, 3rd Battn.
5247 Coy.-Sergt.-Major Arthur Henry Curtis, 2nd Battn.	3139 Corpl. Gerald Francis Newton, 4th Battn.
9759 Sergt. Bertram Daldry, 1st Battn.	2214 Sergt. Richard Taylor, 4th Battn.

### Medal of St. George, 1st Class.

6730 Sergt. James Roberts, 1st Battn.

### Medal of St. George, 2nd Class.

1729 Coy.-Sergt.-Major Frederick Hector Norris, 3rd Battn.

### Medal of St. George, 4th Class.

3991 Rfn. Leslie Howard Hilliam, 2nd Battn.	8110 Rfn. Albert Moore, 1st Battn.
3363 Rfn. Charles Hills, 4th Battn.	5148 Rfn. Thomas Shirley, 3rd Battn.

## OBITUARY.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER.

ROBERT HAMILTON LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER was the eldest son of James Hamilton Lloyd-Anstruther of Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk, and was born 21 April 1841 and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the Regiment on 25 June 1858. He served in the Indian Mutiny with the 2nd Battalion receiving the Medal and was promoted to Lieutenant on 4 February 1862. He was with the 4th Battalion in Canada at the time of the first Fenian Raid and received the Canadian Medal and Clasp. On 3 August 1872 he was promoted Captain. He was placed on half-pay on 27 April 1881 but was given a half-pay Majority and re-appointed to the Regiment on 1 July 1881. He served on the Staff in the Egyptian Expedition of 1884 receiving the Medal and Clasp for Suakin and the Khedive's Bronze Star.

On 10 September 1884 he was placed on half-pay and he retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 20 January 1886. He was M.P. for South-East Suffolk from 1886 to 1892 and a J.P. and D.L. for the County. He married 5 July 1871 Gertrude, eldest daughter of Francis Horatio FitzRoy of Frogmore Park, Blackwater.

He died at 37, Eccleston Square, S.W., on 24 August 1914 after a very long illness, aged 73.



## MAJOR-GENERAL H. J. MACLEAN.

HENRY JOHN MACLEAN was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 11th Regiment on 30 May 1845 and became a Lieutenant on 15 June 1849. During the Crimean War he was promoted to Captain and posted to the Rifle Brigade on 23 March 1855 but was one of those who came out after the Fall of Sebastopol. He was promoted Major on 27 April 1868 and served on the Staff in the Ashantee Expedition of 1873-74 receiving the Medal. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 April 1875 and was appointed to the Command of the 3rd Battalion. He was placed on half-pay for age on 19 December 1877. On 1 April 1880 he was promoted to Colonel and he retired with the honorary rank of Major-General on 1 February 1884. He died at his residence Ardgour, Beckenham on 7 January 1915, aged 87.

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## CAPTAIN A. V. J. COWELL.

ALBERT VICTOR JOHN COWELL was the eldest son of General the Right Hon. Sir John Cowell, P.C., K.C.B., and was born 12 June 1869. He was gazetted to the Bedfordshire Regiment on 23 March 1889 and appointed to the Rifle Brigade on 30 October 1889 and served with the 2nd Battalion in Ireland. He became Lieutenant 1 January 1892 and was promoted Captain on 19 July 1897. He was placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health 28 December 1898 and restored to full pay on 26 July 1899. He retired from the Regiment on 13 May 1904 and subsequently joined the Militia. Upon the war breaking out he did duty with the 6th (Reserve) Battalion Rifle Brigade and died suddenly at Minster, Sheerness, on 29 January 1915.

## CAPTAIN LORD GWYDYR.

WILLOUGHBY MERRIK CAMPBELL BURRELL, fifth Baron Gwydyr was the only son of the fourth Baron Gwydyr and of Sophia the only child of F. W. Campbell Esq. of Barbreck. He was born in October 1841 and was educated at Eton and was gazetted to the Regiment on 1 June 1860. He became Lieutenant on 18 April 1865 and served with the 4th Battalion in Canada during the Fenian Raid of 1866 receiving the Canadian Medal and Clasp. On 19 October 1872 he was promoted Captain and on 24 September 1873 he retired from the Service. He subsequently served in the Rifle Volunteers between 1876 and 1883 and was Hon. Colonel of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

He succeeded his father the fourth Baron Gwydyr who died when close upon 99 years of age, in April 1909. Lord Gwydyr married in 1873 Mary only child of Sir John Banks of Golagh, Co. Monaghan; she died in 1898. He married secondly, in July 1902, Catharine, daughter of John Ord Esq., of Overwhitton, Roxburghshire, she died in 1910. Lord Gwydyr died in London on 13 February 1915 after an illness of about six weeks at the age of 73.

By his first marriage he had two sons one of whom died in childhood and the second at the age of 24. The title which was created in 1796 in favour of Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. thereby becomes extinct.

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## CAPTAIN SIR FREDERICK ADAIR, BART.

FREDERICK EDWARD SHAFTO ADAIR, fourth Baronet, of Flixton Hall, Bungay, and Adair Lodge, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and The Castle, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, was the second son of Sir Hugh Edward Adair, third Baronet, and Harriet, eldest daughter of Alexander Adair Esq. of Heatherston. He was born 26 December 1860 and was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Derbyshire Regiment on 10 May 1882 and was transferred to the Rifle Brigade on 16 April 1884 as Lieutenant and posted to the 3rd Battalion at Aldershot and served with it at Gibraltar, in Egypt, at the Cape and in India. He was promoted Captain 15 June 1892 and retired from the Service on 24 August 1892. He died on 8 April 1915 at his home, Flixton Hall, Bungay. Sir Frederick never married and was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his brother Robert Shafto Adair. He was the recipient of an ancient trust known as "The King's Clogg" of which the following account was given in the *Times* :—

"Sir Frederick Adair was tenant for life of the 'King's Clogg' a rent charge and annuity of £400 a year which from its creation in the reign of Charles I until 1905 was paid by the New River Company to him and his predecessors in title. King James I agreed to pay half the cost of a scheme for bringing water to London from springs in Essex and Hertfordshire, Sir Hugh Myddleton and other persons afterwards called the 'Adventurers' sharing the expense. The king's moiety was conveyed by Charles I in 1631 to Sir Hugh Myddleton and his heirs and assigns and by the covenant referring to this bargain was created 'the Crown or King's Clogg.' The Clogg was assigned by William III to one Dennis Cooling and in course of time passed to Sir Frederick. His right to receive the annuity from the Metropolitan Water

Board was confirmed in an action held before Mr. Justice Warrington in 1908 and was subsequently upheld in the Court of Appeal."

Sir Frederick was a very genial companion, a traveller and a keen sportsman. In 1895 he sent an account to the CHRONICLE of a shooting trip to Baltistan and Ladakh, where he got some very fine heads. He also published a book on big game shooting in Thibet. In his will he left "an oil painting of a Rifleman at Gibraltar to the Officers' Mess of the Rifle Depôt, a silver cup won at Granada, Spain, and called 'The Queen's Cup' to the Officers' Mess of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and his antiques to the British Museum."

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CAPTAIN A. W. CLIFTON.

AUGUSTUS WYKEHAM CLIFTON was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment on 14 November 1845 and became Lieutenant on 12 November 1847. He served with the 1st Battalion in the "Second Kaffir War" of 1851-53 receiving the Medal. He went out to the Crimea with the 1st Battalion and was present at the Alma and Balaclava and at the Siege of Sebastopol and received the medal with three clasps and the Turkish Medal. On 12 November 1854 he was promoted to Captain and he retired from the Service on 9 October 1855. He died at his home, Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire, on 1 July 1915.

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CAPTAIN LORD TORPHICHEN.

JAMES WALTER SANDILANDS, twelfth Baron Torphichen, was the son of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, Rector of Coston, Leicestershire, and was born 4 May 1846. He was gazetted Ensign in the

47th Regiment on 18 April 1865 and appointed to the Rifle Brigade on 20 June of the same year. He became Lieutenant on 10 November 1869 and the same year, upon the death of his uncle the eleventh Baron, he succeeded to the title. He was promoted Captain on 24 November 1877. He retired from the Service on 18 June 1881. In 1894 he was elected a Representative Peer for Scotland. He married 25 May 1881 May daughter of Lieutenant-General Edward Parker Gordon, C.B., and had three sons and a daughter. Lord Torphichen died on 20 July 1915 in Edinburgh aged 69. His eldest son died in Nyasaland in 1909 unmarried and the title passes to his second son, John Gordon.

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#### MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. DEEDES, D.S.O.

WILLIAM HENRY DEEDES was the eldest son of William Henry Deedes Esq., of Sandling, Kent, and was born 23 February 1839. He was educated at Rugby and was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment on 1 May 1855. He became Lieutenant on 15 January 1856 and served in the Crimea from February to June 1856. He was promoted Captain 23 August 1864, Brevet Major on 1 October 1877 and Major 14 June 1880. In 1881 he served with the 4th Battalion in the Waziri Expedition. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 August 1882 and commanded the 1st Battalion during the Burmese Expedition, being severely wounded near Paeng, Upper Burmah, on 30 November 1886. For his services he was mentioned in Despatches and granted the D.S.O. and Medal with two Clasps. On 9 August 1885 he was promoted Colonel and he retired with the honorary rank of

Major-General on 7 December 1887. He died in London on 20 October 1915 after a few days' illness. He had many friends and was a well-known member of the Army and Navy Club. General Deedes never married. He was a great organizer of the Officers' Mess in every Battalion he served in, and one of his oldest comrades wrote to say that he trusted it would be placed on record that "He was an ideal Mess President." All old officers who served with him will thoroughly endorse this.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. J. FRYER.

EDWARD JOHN FRYER was the third son of William Rolles Fryer Esq., of Lytchett Minster near Poole, Dorset, and was born 30 August 1832. He was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, and was gazetted to the Regiment on 15 June 1855. He was promoted Lieutenant on 12 February 1858 and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Indian Mutiny receiving the Medal. He subsequently served as Brigade Major in the Sikkin Expedition in 1861. He served in Canada with the 1st Battalion and was an A.D.C. to the General Commanding at Toronto from 1867 to 1869. He was promoted Captain on 2 November 1866 and took part in the Zulu War of 1879 as a Special Service officer (Medal). He became a Brevet Major 16 March 1880 and Major 1 December of the same year and retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 15 October 1881.

He had been in very broken health for some time, and on 8 December died in his sleep.

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He had been in very broken health for some time, and on 8 December died in his sleep.

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## COLONEL J. D. MANSEL.

JOHN DELALYNDE MANSEL was the eldest son of Colonel G. P. Mansel of Smedmore, Dorset, and was born on 3 October 1850. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 6 March 1869 and became Lieutenant 28 October 1871 and Captain 17 May 1879. He served with the 4th Battalion in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-78 (Medal) and subsequently in the Afghan War of 1878-80 receiving the Medal and two Clasps and the Bronze Star. He was mentioned in Despatches and given a Brevet Majority on 2 March 1881. He was promoted Major on 3 December 1884 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 9 December 1891 and retired the same day.

During the Boer War he went out to South Africa as Machine Gun Commander of the 7th Battalion (Dorset) Imperial Yeomanry on 21 February 1900 and served there until October 1900. He was mentioned in Despatches and was made a Colonel in the Reserve of Officers on 29 November 1900, receiving the Queen's Medal with five Clasps. During the present War he had done good work as a remount officer. He died at his home, Bayford Lodge, Wincanton, from the effects of a hunting accident on 11 December 1915.

He had a wide circle of acquaintance and was very popular. The following is from a notice in the *Times* of 20 December 1915 :—

“To attempt even to touch upon his life as a sportsman would be to evoke such a crowd of good stories on hunting, tiger shooting, racing, polo, and pig-sticking that a book would be filled. It must suffice that for the last fifteen years of his life his amazing energies were concentrated upon the honorary secretaryship of the Blackmore Vale Hunt, where he won the affection and esteem of the whole country.”

As a result of the above, the following hypotheses were formulated:





**CAPTAIN HON. F. R. D. PRITTIE,**  
**1st BATTALION.**

**Killed in Action, 19 December, 1914.**

**Twice Mentioned in Despatches (8 Sept., 1914, and 14 Jan., 1915).**

**Awarded the Croix de Chevalier, Legion d'Honneur.**



## ROLL OF HONOUR.

[The Editor trusts that all who read the following brief accounts of services of our officers who have fallen will bear in mind the very great difficulties which he has had to contend with in its compilation. The discontinuance of the publication of Army Lists and the absence of official information makes it most difficult to verify dates and trace the services of individuals. In many cases it has been impossible to ascertain the dates when officers have been posted to the Regiment or have been transferred from Reserve Battalions to it, whilst in others, all the information obtained has been that an officer has joined a Battalion and has been reported killed. Cases have arisen where young officers have gone out and joined one of the Regular Battalions and have been killed before they had been gazetted.]

In order, so far as is possible, to avoid errors, every officer sent out to one of the Regular Battalions unless already belonging to some other Regiment, who has been killed or died of wounds when with a Battalion, is assumed to have belonged to it and is included in its casualty lists.

Officers who, when detached on Staff or other duties, have fallen or died, are shown in separate lists.

The absence of the Editor abroad during the whole period when the CHRONICLE was in course of preparation increased his difficulties. He is greatly indebted to Captain W. H. Davies, the Secretary of the Rifle Brigade Club, for keeping a record of casualties throughout the year, and sending out printed forms to obtain information from relatives of officers who have died. In some cases it has been found impossible to do this whilst in others, no response was made to the applications.

In consequence it has been found impossible to complete notices of about ten of our officers with the Regular Battalions and of nearly double that number belonging to the "Service" Battalions. These will appear in the next issue of the CHRONICLE.]

**MAJOR-GENERAL G. H. THESIGER, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.**

GEORGE HANDCOCK THESIGER was the eldest son of Lieutenant-General Hon. Charles Wemyss Thesiger and Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. George Handcock, and grandson of the first Baron Chelmsford, and was born 6 October 1868. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Regiment 19 March 1890 and joined the 2nd Battalion. He became Lieutenant 10 February 1892 and was appointed Adjutant on 20 February 1895, a post he held for four years.

On 26 July 1897 he was promoted Captain. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Nile Expedition of 1898 receiving the medal and the Egyptian Medal and clasp. He was mentioned in Despatches of 30 September 1898 and on 16 November received a Brevet-Majority. He subsequently served in Crete and went to South Africa with the 2nd Battalion in October 1899 and was throughout the siege of Ladysmith. He took part in the sortie of 10 December and in the action of 6 January on Wagon Hill (where he was severely wounded) and subsequent operations in Natal and fight at Bergendal. He received the Queen's Medal and four clasps and the King's Medal and was mentioned in Despatches of 8 February 1901 and given a Brevet-Lieutenant-Coloncy on 29 November 1900, when with only 10 years' service.

He went to the Staff College during the years 1901-02 and from 7 May 1902 to 6 May 1906 was a D.A.A.G. for Musketry at Salisbury Plain &c. On 15 October 1905 he became a substantive Major and he was Assistant Military Secretary to the G.O.C. in Ireland from May 1908 to 31 May 1909.

On 29 November 1906 he was promoted to Brevet-Colonel. From 1 December 1909 to 30 April 1913 he was Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and made various expeditions in British East Africa. He sent an account of one of these to the CHRONICLE for 1912. On 1 December 1913 he was appointed to command the 4th Battalion in India, returning with it to England in the autumn of 1914 and taking it out to France in December. He was present with it in various actions up to 5 May 1915 when he was selected for the command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade in France with the rank of Brigadier-General. On 31 May he was mentioned in Despatches by Sir J. French and on 24 June he was made an A.D.C. to the King. On 27 August 1915 he was promoted to Major-General and given command of the 33rd Division and on 8 September he was transferred to the command of the 9th (or Scottish) Division. In the heavy fighting at Loos on 26 September he was killed in action when in command of his Division.

General Thesiger married in 1902 Frances, daughter of Major-General Fremantle, C.B., and leaves a son and a daughter.

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN E. GOUGH, **V.C.**, K.C.B.,  
C.M.G., A.D.C.

JOHN EDMOND GOUGH was the younger son of General Sir Charles Gough, G.C.B., **V.C.**, of Innislonagh, Clonmel and was born 25 October 1871 and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment 12 March 1892 and joined the 1st Battalion at Ranikhet.



In 1894 he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion and served with it in Ireland and at Aldershot. He became Lieutenant, 6 December 1892 and on 26 August 1896 went to Zomba in British Central Africa and served in the expedition against Chilwa's, remaining in the Protectorate until February 1898. He sent a cheery account of his experiences in British Central Africa to the CHRONICLE for 1897. On 14 May 1898 he rejoined the 2nd Battalion at Malta and less than two months later accompanied it to Egypt and the Sudan and was present at the fight at Omdurman on 2 September (medal and Khedive's Medal and clasp). Later he went to Crete with the Battalion and was promoted to Captain on 5 December 1898. In Crete he was employed as Governor of the Malavezi District, Kandia Province until 24 July 1899. He went with the 2nd Battalion to Durban in October and served with it throughout the Siege of Ladysmith, his Company (A) being one of those engaged at Surprise Hill on the night of 10 December and again at Wagon Hill on 6 January 1900.

Gough served in the subsequent advance into the Transvaal, at the capture of Laing's Nek and the action of Bergendal, receiving the Queen's Medal and three clasps and the King's Medal and two clasps. Between 10 September 1900 and 31 October 1900 he was employed as Brigade Signalling Officer and graded as a Staff Captain. For his services in the campaign he was mentioned in Despatches and received a Brevet-Majority on 29 November 1900. He was appointed District Commissioner of Lydenburg in November 1900, a post he held till the end of the war in 1902.

It was now, on 30 October 1902, within only two months of his return from South Africa that he was

selected for special service in Somaliland. On 12 November 1902 he was made Staff Officer to a Flying Column and was actively employed against the Mullah's forces. On 22 April 1903 the small column he was in command of fought and defeated the Somalis at Dara-toleh, not without incurring severe losses. For his conspicuous gallantry on this occasion Major Gough was promoted to a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonelcy and was awarded the **V.C.** in the spring of 1904. A full account of this most gallant affair was published in the **CHRONICLE** for 1903.

Gough returned from Somaliland and joined the Staff College in January 1904 and soon after leaving it was appointed on 23 December 1905, D.A.A.G. in the Irish Command as a G.S.O. 2nd Grade. He was promoted to Brevet-Colonel on 14 August 1907 and on 1 October 1907 was appointed Inspector General of the King's African Rifles, a post which he held until 22 December 1909. During this time he took part in the Somaliland Expedition of 1909. In 1909 he was made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George and on 23 December 1910 he was appointed to the Staff College as a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, a post he held until January 1913 when he had to resign the post on account of ill-health. He underwent a serious operation during the summer of 1913 and after much suffering, recovered. On 19 October 1913 he was appointed as Chief of the Staff to the Aldershot Division with the rank of Brigadier-General on the General Staff under the command of Major-General Sir Douglas Haig.

His work at Aldershot was characteristic of the man and it was whilst thus employed that the great crisis arose which was mainly averted by the courageous

conduct of Gough. This was in the month of March. A few months later when the great War was thrust upon us, the first troops to be called upon were those at Aldershot forming the 1st Corps under Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig with Brigadier-General Gough as Chief of the Staff.

The full story of the magnificent services of the British Army in the early days of the War has yet to be written. But now and again the public learnt of the splendid sacrifices made by our incomparable Regulars, officers and men, when resisting so heroically and with such effect the terrific onslaught of the German armies. During this period the name of John Gough became familiar to the whole Army. In December 1914 Sir Douglas Haig was given command of the 1st Army and Gough went with him once again as Chief of the Staff. In every despatch from the seat of War his name figured, notably in those of 8 October 1914 and of 14 November. On 18 February 1915 he was made a Companion of the Bath. Two days later on 20 February when inspecting the trenches of a portion of our defences he visited those of his old Battalion, the 2nd, near Laventie, held by the 4th Corps. Whilst thus engaged he was struck by a bullet and mortally wounded. He died at Estaires on 22 February. Field-Marshal Sir John French in his despatch of 5 April 1915 made the following remarks: "I wish particularly to express my deep sense of the loss incurred by the Army in general and by the Forces in France in particular in the death of Brigadier-General J. E. Gough, **V.C.**, C.M.G., A.D.C., late Brigadier-General, General Staff, 1st Army, which occurred on 22 February as a result of a severe wound received on 20 February when inspecting the

trenches of the 4th Corps. I always regarded General Gough as one of our most promising military leaders of the future. His services as a Staff Officer throughout the Campaign have been invaluable and I had already brought his name before your Lordship for immediate promotion."

On 20 April 1915 two months after his death the *London Gazette* announced that His Majesty had ordered that the posthumous honour of Knight Commander of the Bath should be awarded to John Gough "in recognition of his most distinguished service in the field." A rare distinction indeed but never better deserved.

Sir John Gough married 29 June 1907 Dorothea eldest daughter of General Sir Charles Keyes, G.C.B., and leaves one daughter. He was buried with all military honours at Estaires. His body was carried to the grave by men from his own old Company—"A" Company—2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade which he has commanded with such courage and ability in the Sudan and throughout the Siege of Ladysmith.

Thus was ended his gallant mortal career amid his beloved Riflemen. Truly a fitting closing scene to a splendid life.

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#### 1ST BATTALION.

2ND LIEUTENANT A. S. L. DANIELL.

ARCHIBALD STEWART LINDSEY DANIELL was the only son of Lindsey James Arbuthnott Daniell, Esq., and was born 6 June 1895. He was educated at Winchester and gazetted to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion 15 June 1914.

He was sent out to join the 1st Battalion with a draft on 25 August 1914 only a week after it had embarked for France.

On 19 December 1914 in an attack on the German trenches near Ploegsteert Wood, Flanders he was killed whilst leading on his platoon. He was "mentioned in Despatches" on 14 January 1915.

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#### CAPTAIN M. H. HELYAR.

MAURICE HOWARD HELYAR was the son of Francis John Helyar and Ursula, second daughter of the third Viscount Sidmouth and was born 18 November 1879. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 20 December 1899 and served during the latter part of the South African War, receiving the Queen's Medal and clasp and subsequently was with the 3rd Battalion in India and Aden. He became Lieutenant 5 February 1901 and served in the operations in Somaliland in 1903-04 receiving the Medal and clasp. On 30 May 1905 he was promoted Captain and posted to the 4th Battalion. He embarked with the 4th Battalion for France in December 1914, and was killed in action on 24 January 1915, when serving with the 1st Battalion to which he had been transferred.

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#### 2ND LIEUTENANT A. H. WILSON.

ALLAN HOOD WILSON was the only son of John Wilson Esq., of Braidwood, Corrennie Gardens, Edinburgh, and was born 15 April 1891. He was educated at Merchiston School, Edinburgh and at Pembroke College, Cambridge. At Merchiston he was

Captain of the school, football captain, and captain of the shooting eight. At Cambridge in 1911 he got his Rugby Blue and also played for the University in two successive seasons.

On the outbreak of the War he joined the 6th (Reserve) Battalion and in January 1915 he was sent out to the 1st Battalion and was killed in action on 16 March in the Ploegsteert Wood aged 23.

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LIEUTENANT D. R. BRANDT.

DRUCE ROBERT BRANDT was the younger son of Robert Edmund Brandt, Esq., and was born 20 October 1887. He was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he joined the University O.T.C. and was made a 2nd Lieutenant in it on 18 March 1911.

He joined the 6th (Reserve) Battalion at Sheerness in August 1914 and was promoted Lieutenant in February 1915. He was sent out to join the 1st Battalion in Flanders and was killed when leading his men in an attack on the German trenches on 6 July 1915.

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2ND LIEUTENANT L. T. BLADES.

LAWRENCE TURNER BLADES was the only son of Alfred F. Blades Esq. and was born 19 July 1896 and was educated at Charterhouse. He was appointed to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 10 December 1914 and subsequently was sent out to the 1st Battalion.

He was shot through the head on 6 July 1915 near Ypres.

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## 2ND LIEUTENANT P. C. B. BLAIR.

PATRICK CHARLES BENTLY BLAIR was the only son of the Rev. C. Patrick Blair, M.A., Minister of War-dockhouse and was born 18 July 1891. He was educated at Feltus College and King's College, Cambridge and entered the Egyptian Civil Service. He was gazetted to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion on 1 March 1915 and later on went out to the 1st Battalion. On 6 July 1915 he was killed near Ypres when leading his platoon to the attack.

He took 1st Class Classical Tripos at Cambridge. He played in the Scottish International Rugby in 1913 and was a Cambridge Rugby Blue in 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.

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## LIEUTENANT J. A. L. STEWART.

JAMES ALEXANDER LOGAN STEWART of Alltyrodyn, Llandyssul, Cardigan was the elder son of James Logan Stewart Esq. (formerly of the 7th Hussars) who died in 1898, and of Evelyn Mary, daughter of General the Hon. Sir James Dormer and sister of the present Lord Dormer. He was born in 1893 and was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge and was gazetted to the Regiment in September 1914 from the Militia and joined the 1st Battalion. He was promoted Lieutenant in January 1915. The date of his death is uncertain. On 13 May he was reported as "missing" when in command of two platoons of the Regiment after a fight at "Shell Trap Farm" near Ypres. Four months later, in August, the German Red Cross Society at Berlin notified his death.

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## 2ND BATTALION.

## MAJOR C. E. HARRISON.

CECIL EUSTACE HARRISON was the eldest son of Robert Harrison Esq., of Shiplake Court, Henley-on-Thames. He was born 1878, and was gazetted to the Regiment on 27 July 1898. He joined the 2nd Battalion in Crete and proceeded with it to South Africa in October. He served with the Battalion throughout the Defence of Ladysmith and took part in the sortie on Surprise Hill on 10 December 1899 and in the action on Wagon Hill of 6 January 1900 where he was slightly wounded. He was also present at the actions of Laings Nek, Bergendal and subsequent operations near Lydenburg where he served with the Mounted Infantry and later on, as Station Staff Officer. For his services he received the Queen's Medal with three clasps, and the King's Medal and two clasps, and was mentioned in Despatches. He became Lieutenant 7 April 1900 and was promoted Captain 12 April 1904 remaining with the 2nd Battalion in India. On 1 December 1914 he was promoted Major and later, joined his old Battalion at the Front. He was killed in action on 14 March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. Major Harrison married in 1912 Alice daughter of Sir E. F. Wodehouse, K.C.V.O., C.B., and leaves a son and daughter.

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## CAPTAIN T. J. FITZHERBERT-BROCKHOLES.

THOMAS JOSEPH FITZHERBERT-BROCKHOLES was the eldest son of William Fitzherbert-Brockholes Esq., and Blanche, daughter of Major-General Hon. Sir H. Clifford, V.C., who served in the Rifle Brigade from



1846 to 1856. He was born 4 May 1887 and was educated privately and at New College, Oxford. He was gazetted to the Regiment as a University Candidate on 24 June 1908 and joined the 3rd Battalion at Bordon. He became Lieutenant on 15 February 1911. In July 1910 he exchanged into the 2nd Battalion, then at Calcutta and was made Adjutant in February 1914. He returned to England with the 2nd Battalion and went to France with it early in November 1914 and on the 30th of the same month was promoted to Captain. On 20 December 1914 he was slightly wounded but did not leave duty. On 12 March at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle whilst directing the fire of his machine-guns during a violent counter-attack he was shot through the head. He died on 14 March in the Field Hospital at Estaires. He was mentioned by Sir John French in his Despatches on 31 May 1915.

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#### CAPTAIN ROBERT CECIL BURTON.

ROBERT CECIL BURTON was the son of Alfred Henry Burton Esq., of St. Leonards Lodge, St. Leonards and was born 20 November 1882. He was educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford and was gazetted to the Regiment on 15 June 1904 and joined the 2nd Battalion. He became Lieutenant 15 December 1907 and on 4 October 1913 was promoted Captain and posted to the 4th Battalion.

Upon the War breaking out, being on leave from India, he was attached to the 2nd Battalion and embarked with it for France in November 1914. He was wounded at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March and died of his wounds in Hospital at Boulogne on 16 March 1915.

## LIEUTENANT E. GILBEY.

ERIC GILBEY was the second son of Sir Walter Gilbey, second Baronet, of Elsenham Hall, Essex and was born 27 December 1888. He was educated at Harrow and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Grenadier Guards in 1910 but resigned his commission in 1913.

When at Sandhurst in 1908 he won the Point-to-Point Race on *Mighty Atom* and also the One mile running race. Upon the War breaking out he joined the 5th (Reserve) Battalion as Lieutenant and was subsequently posted to the 2nd Battalion.

On the attack on Neuve Chapelle on 10 March he led the leading platoon of the 2nd Battalion through the village and on the 12th he was killed in action.

Of him his Commanding Officer wrote "He was killed trying to get a wounded man into our trenches on the afternoon of the 12th. He had been wounded before on the same day but stuck to his duty and returned to his Company after the wound in his arm had been dressed. I cannot speak too highly of his courage and devotion to duty. I have sent his name in as specially deserving of notice. . . . He is buried with three of our officers in the Church at Neuve Chapelle."

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## LIEUTENANT R. S. MASON.

RANDALL STEWART MASON was the only son of George Stewart Mason Esq., and was born 14 July 1894. He was educated at Oundle and Jesus College, Cambridge and on 15 August 1914 was appointed to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion. Later on he went out to the 2nd Battalion and was killed in action near Neuve Chapelle on 12 March 1915.

## LIEUTENANT T. P. PILCHER.

THOMAS PERCY PILCHER was the second son of Major-General T. B. Pilcher, C.B., and was born 25 October 1893 and educated at Wellington and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment 4 September 1911 and served with the 2nd Battalion in India and embarked with it for France in November 1914. A few days later, on 16 November, he was promoted Lieutenant. He was killed whilst leading his platoon in action at Neuve Chapelle on 12 March 1915. His name had been twice sent in by his Commanding Officer, once for a successful night reconnaissance and once for gallantry. Over two months after his death his name appeared in Sir John French's Despatches of 31 May 1915.

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## CAPTAIN P. A. KENNEDY.

PAUL ADRIAN KENNEDY was the third son of Sir John G. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., formerly of H.M. Diplomatic Service and was born 11 December 1887. He was educated at Harrow and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Regiment on 24 January 1906 and joined the 4th Battalion at Malta. He served with it there and in Egypt and India. On 22 June 1914 he was promoted Captain and was posted to the 3rd Battalion. He embarked with that Battalion for France on 8 September 1914 and was wounded on the Aisne in that month and invalided home. In April 1915 he was attached to the 8th (Service) Battalion and later on was offered employment on the Staff which he declined. He joined the 2nd Battalion at the Front in March and

was killed in action on the Aubers Ridge near Fromelles on 9 May 1915 when leading on his Company. His eldest brother, Captain A. E. Kennedy was killed at Le Cateau in August 1914.

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CAPTAIN H. E. V. ISAAC, D.S.O.

JOHN EDMUND VALENTINE ISAAC was the third son of John Swinton Isaac Esq., of Boughton Park, Worcester and was born 14 February 1880. He was educated at Harrow and joined the Northumberland Fusiliers in 1900 and served with them in the South African War being dangerously wounded at the fight at Nooitgedacht. He was promoted to Captain on 1 April 1905. Upon the reduction of the Army in 1908 he was transferred to the Rifle Brigade on 24 June 1908. He retired from the Army on 8 November 1911 and went out to Vancouver. Upon the war breaking out he returned at once and joined the Reserve Battalion at Sheerness and went out with the 7th Division as A.D.C. to Sir T. Capper. He was wounded on 23 October 1914 at the first battle of Ypres. He was mentioned in Despatches on 14 January and given the D.S.O. and the *Médaille Militaire* for "conspicuous gallantry on all occasions." On 5 May he went out again and rejoined the 2nd Battalion on 7 May and was killed in action only two days later at Aubers-Fromelles on 9 May.

He was a member of the Foresters and played cricket for the Regiment and occasionally for his County and rode in various races, winning the Cairo Grand National in 1911.

**CAPTAIN S. A. SHERSTON (MILITARY CROSS).**

SOMERSET ARTHUR SHERSTON was the second son of Major Charles Davis Sherston who served in the Regiment from 1872 to 1889 and who was so severely wounded in Ashantee in 1873, and was born 18 March 1880 and educated at Haileybury. He was gazetted to the Regiment 7 May 1902 and joined the 3rd Battalion in India. He subsequently served in Nigeria and was Regimental Adjutant of the Southern Nigerian Regiment from October 1908 to April 1911. He took part in the Niger—Cross River Expedition of 1908-09 and in the Northern Hinterland Operations of 1910. For his services he was mentioned in Despatches and received the Medal and clasp. He embarked for the Continent with the 3rd Battalion in 1914 and was wounded in action on 26 September and again on the 13 October 1914. He was mentioned in Despatches on 14 January 1915 for his gallantry at the Battle of the Aisne and was awarded the Military Cross on 18 February. On 31 March 1915 he was mentioned in Despatches for a second time. On recovering from his wounds he was posted to the 2nd Battalion and joined it in France. He was killed in action on 9 May 1915 when leading on his Company—A Company—in the attack near Fromelles.

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**2ND LIEUTENANT H. P. CLARKE.**

HAROLD PERCY CLARKE was the eldest son of Joseph Percy Clarke Esq., and was born 18 March 1888 and educated at Marlborough and Cambridge and served in the Cambridge O.T.C. He became a Civil Engineer and before the war was working in Argentina. He was

posted to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 15 August 1914 and later on went out to the 2nd Battalion and was killed on the Aubers Ridge in the advance on Fromelles on 9 May 1915.

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2ND LIEUTENANT G. P. CABLE.

GEORGE PICKERSGILL CABLE was the only son of Sir Ernest Cable, Knt. and was born 1890. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford and joined the 5th (Reserve) Battalion in August 1914. He was sent out to the 2nd Battalion in Flanders and was killed on 9 May 1915 when leading his platoon in an attack near Fromelles.

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2ND LIEUTENANT T. F. E. STANHOPE.

TALBOT FITZROY EDEN STANHOPE was the second son of the Hon. D. H. E. Stanhope of Bartley Close, Totton, Hampshire and grandson of the 7th Earl of Harrington and was born 23 November 1896 and educated at the School House, Oakham. He was gazetted to the Regiment in March 1915 and joined the 2nd Battalion. He was killed in action at Fromelles on 9 May 1915 aged 18.

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2ND LIEUTENANT F. S. W. RAIKES.

FRANK STEWART WADDINGTON RAIKES was the eldest son of Major F. S. Whittington Raikes who served in the Regiment from 1873 until his death in 1897 during the Tochi Valley Expedition; he was born 24 February 1893 and was educated at Wellington and Trinity College, Cambridge. When the war broke out

he was working for his degree with a view of entering the Imperial Forest Service of India. On 4 August he applied for a commission and was appointed to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion ten days later. Later on he was posted to the 2nd Battalion and was killed in action on Aubers Ridge on 9 May 1915.

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2ND LIEUTENANT HON. H. R. HARDINGE.

HENRY RALPH HARDINGE was the eldest son of the third Viscount Hardinge who served in the Regiment from 1877 to 1895. He was born in 1895 and was educated at Winchester. He joined the 6th (Reserve) Battalion early in the year 1914 and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment on 2 October 1914 and accompanied the 2nd Battalion to France in November 1914. He was killed in action at Fromelles on 9 May 1915.

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LIEUTENANT R. H. W. COBBOLD.

ROBERT HENRY WANKLYN COBBOLD was the eldest son of Robert Russell Cobbold Esq., and was born 3 December 1892. He was educated at Marlborough College, where he was a Foundation Scholar and Junior Scholar, and at St. John's College Cambridge of which he was a Classical Scholar. At Cambridge he joined the O.T.C. and on 7 November 1914 he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th (Reserve) Battalion to date from 15 August. On 19 December 1914 he was promoted Lieutenant and later on, was sent out to the 2nd Battalion. He was killed in action on 9 September 1915, near Loos.

## LIEUTENANT W. F. SHERIDAN.

WILLIAM FREDERICK TEMPLE SHERIDAN was the fourth son of Algernon Brinsley Sheridan Esq., of Frampton Court, Dorset, and Mary, daughter of John Lothrop Motley Esq., formerly United States Minister in England.

He was born 5 January 1879 and was educated at Harrow. After leaving Harrow he was in business for 18 years. Upon the war breaking out he joined the XIth County of London Territorials and in February 1915 was transferred to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion. In May he was promoted to Lieutenant and was attached to the 2nd Battalion in France and later on he was gazetted to the Regiment as Lieutenant, dated 25 July. At the Battle of Loos he was in charge of a section of trench mortars and bomb-throwers and in the attack on the German lines near Loos on 25 September he was killed when leading on his bombers; aged 36.

He was a great-grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

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## CAPTAIN C. F. HUNT.

CHARLES FRANCIS HUNT was the eldest son of Spencer James Hunt Esq., and was born 15 July 1879. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 11 November 1914 and joined the 2nd Battalion. He became Lieutenant 10 May 1915 and was promoted to Captain on 9 June 1915. He was killed on 25 September 1915 in the attack on the German trenches near Loos.

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**LIEUTENANT L. V. CHAPMAN.**

LAWRENCE VAUGHAN CHAPMAN was the second son of Lawrence Chapman Esq., and was born 22 November 1896 and was educated at King's College School and the London University where he was a prizeman, medallist and exhibitor, taking his Degree both in Arts and Law, with Honours. He then became a solicitor and joined the Reserve of Officers. Upon war breaking out he was posted to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion on 15 August 1914 and served with it in England. Later on, he joined the 2nd Battalion in France. On 25 September 1915 at Loos, when acting as a bombing officer, after having held the second line trench for five hours, he was killed in the German trench as the Battalion retired.

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**LIEUTENANT A. W. W. TURNOUR.**

ARTHUR WILLIAM WINTERTON TURNOUR was the eldest son of the Rev. A. H. Turnour of Grove House, Denbigh, and was born 31 March 1894. He was educated at Marlborough and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Regiment on 15 August 1914. He embarked with the 2nd Battalion for France in November. He was killed in action in the attack on 25 September 1915, aged 21.

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**3RD BATTALION.****CAPTAIN M. GODOLPHIN OSBORNE.**

MAURICE GODOLPHIN OSBORNE was the third son of Sidney Godolphin Osborne Esq. and Margaret, daughter of Hugh Hammersley Esq. and was born 1 July 1889. He was educated at Cheltenham College



CAPTAIN M. G. OSBURN, U.S. ARMY,  
Died of W. at Fort Snelling, Minn., 25 February 1905

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be the largest increase in the population of any age group in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older is expected to be the largest increase in the population of any age group in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).



**LIEUTENANT J. D. CALVERT,**  
**4th BATTALION.**

**Killed in Action, 15 February, 1915.**



**CAPTAIN M. GODOLPHIN OSBORNE,**  
**3rd BATTALION.**

**Died of Wounds received in Action, 25 February, 1915.**



and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Regiment in April 1910 and posted to the 3rd Battalion. He became Lieutenant on 23 December 1911 and was employed as a machine-gun officer in 1913. He embarked with the 3rd Battalion for France in September 1914 and served throughout the early part of the War on the Aisne and near Armentières. He was promoted Captain on 15 December 1914. On February 10 whilst looking after his machine-guns in the trenches he was shot through the head by a sniper. He died on 25 February at Bailleul Hospital. He was a capital rifle shot and very keen on shooting and was a member of the Battalion Revolver Team, of the "Army Thirty," and winner of various cups and prizes both with revolver and rifle. In 1911 he won the heavy-weight Challenge cup at the Regimental Point-to-Point Races near Drumree in Co. Meath on his grey gelding *Chance*.

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#### 2ND LIEUTENANT E. M. WINCH.

EDWARD MAURICE WINCH was the elder son of Frederick Winch Esq., of Cranehurst, Cranbrook, Kent and was born 22 November 1894. He was educated at Aldenham and at Pembroke College, Cambridge where he joined the O.T.C. On 15 August he joined the 6th (Reserve) Battalion and was sent out to the 3rd Battalion. On 6 March 1915 he was severely wounded at Armentières and on 25 March he died of his wounds at No. 3 General Hospital, Le Trèport. The news of his transfer to the 3rd Battalion only reached him when he arrived wounded at Rouen.

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**MAJOR A. M. KING.**

ARTHUR MONTAGUE KING was the second surviving son of Captain Henry King, Royal Navy, of Chithurst, Petersfield. He was born 21 October 1869 and was educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Cambridge and was gazetted to the Regiment on 3 May 1893. He became Lieutenant on 16 October 1895 and was promoted to Captain on 13 April 1900. He served in India with the 3rd Battalion in the Tochi Expedition of 1897-8, receiving the medal and clasp and also in South Africa in 1901-2, receiving the Queen's Medal and three clasps. Between March 1902 and March 1907 he was an Adjutant of Militia. He was promoted Major on 23 December 1909. He accompanied the 4th Battalion to France in December 1914 and was killed in action on 15 March 1915.

He was a well-known rifle shot and shot with the "Army Eight."

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**CAPTAIN HON. C. H. MEYSEY-THOMPSON.**

CLAUDE HENRY MEYSEY-THOMPSON was the only son of the first Lord Knaresborough of Kirby Hall, York and Ethel, only child of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and was born 5 April 1887 and educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment 29 August 1906 and became Lieutenant 14 October 1910. He was appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion on 5 September 1913 and embarked with the 3rd Battalion for France in September 1914 and served with it throughout the Campaign. He died on 17 June 1915 at Bailleul from wounds received in action near Ypres. He was buried at Little Ouseburn, Yorkshire.

## CAPTAIN A. K. HARGREAVES.

ALAN KNYVETON HARGREAVES was the eldest son of Reginald C. Hargreaves Esq., of Caffnells, Lyndhurst and was born October 1881 and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 11 August 1900 and served with the 4th Battalion in South Africa receiving the Queen's Medal and three clasps. He subsequently served in Malta, Egypt and India. He was promoted Captain on 22 January 1910 and was Adjutant to the 4th Battalion from 1910 to 1913. He then joined the 3rd Battalion and embarked with it for France in 1914. He was killed in the attack on Fromelles on 9 May 1915.

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## 2ND LIEUTENANT E. W. ARMSTRONG.

EDWARD WILLIAM ARMSTRONG was the eldest son of the Rev. W. D. H. Armstrong of Berrow Vicarage, Somerset. He was born 26 February 1892 and was educated at Summer Fields, Eton and King's College, Cambridge and was gazetted to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 21 November 1914. He went out to Flanders to the 3rd Battalion and was killed on 10 July 1915 whilst working at some new trenches.

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## 4TH BATTALION.

## 2ND LIEUTENANT W. TREVELYAN.

WILFRED TREVELYAN was the second son of Sir Ernest John Trevelyan, Knt., D.C.L., and was born 10 October 1893. He was educated at Rugby and at Manchester University and was appointed to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion on 8 September 1914.

He was sent to the 4th Battalion in Flanders and on 4 May 1915 was severely wounded by a shrapnel shell whilst superintending some trench work. He died the next day.



**LIEUTENANT J. D. CALVERT.**

JOHN DUTTON CALVERT was the eldest son of Edmund Percy Calvert Esq., and was born 26 February 1891 and educated for the Royal Navy at Osborne and Dartmouth. He then went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Regiment on 20 September 1911 and served with the 4th Battalion in Egypt, the Soudan and in India, returning with it to England in 1914. He went abroad with the Battalion on 20 December 1914. On 15 February 1915 during a heavy bombardment, he came out of his dug-out to help a wounded Rifleman and had just applied a field dressing when a shell burst close by and he was killed instantaneously.

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**2ND LIEUTENANT T. P. A. RITCHIE.**

THOMAS PEARSALL AYRES RITCHIE was the third son of T. Ritchie Esq., of Overstrand Lodge, Cromer and was born 26 July 1894.

He was educated at Sedbergh School and Pembroke College, Cambridge and was appointed to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 15 August 1914. He was subsequently appointed to the 4th Battalion and embarked with it for France on 20 December 1914. He was killed on 15 March 1915 in the attack on the mound at St. Eloi.

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**2ND LIEUTENANT J. G. STOBART.**

JOHN GEOFFREY STOBART was the youngest son of William Culley Stobart Esq., of Spellow Hill, Yorkshire and was born 28 January 1892 and was educated at Malvern College and at Pembroke College,

Cambridge. He joined the O.T.C. at Malvern and also at Cambridge and was in the Pembroke College boats at Cambridge.

When the War broke out he was posted to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 15 August 1914 with which he served at Sheerness.

On 1 February 1915 he went out with a draft to the 4th Battalion of the Regiment. On 15 March he was killed when leading his men at the retaking of the trenches at St. Eloi.

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#### CAPTAIN H. B. MOSTYN PRYCE.

HUGH BEAUCLERK MOSTYN PRYCE was the only son of Edward S. Mostyn Pryce of Gunley and was born 26 October 1881. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant unattached on 8 January 1901 and appointed to the Rifle Brigade on 9 March 1901 and joined the 4th Battalion in Dublin. He served with that Battalion in the South African War 1901-02, receiving the Queen's Medal and four clasps. On 12 April 1909 he was promoted to Lieutenant and on 18 January 1911 he was promoted Captain. He served with the 4th Battalion in France and Flanders and on 15 March 1915 before dawn, was ordered with two Companies to storm the trenches in front of the village of St. Eloi which had been taken by the Germans on the previous day. This duty he performed most gallantly and successfully and it was whilst superintending the strengthening of the recaptured trenches that he was shot in the head by a German sniper from a small hill known to our men as "the mound of death." He was taken to the

Headquarters Hospital at Bailleul and died of his wounds on 19 March 1915.

Captain Pryce was the last direct representative of the Pryces of Gunley, one of the oldest county families in Wales, whose pedigree registered at the College of Arms reaches in the direct male line for nearly 750 years—viz., to 1167 A.D.

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#### CAPTAIN M. B. SELBY-SMYTH.

MILES BURY SELBY-SMYTH was the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Guy Selby Smyth and was born 17 November 1884. He was educated at Bradfield College and was gazetted to the Regiment from the Militia on 15 May 1908 and became a Lieutenant on 23 January 1911. He served with the 3rd Battalion in England, with the 2nd Battalion in Egypt, and the 4th Battalion in India. From 1910 to 1912 he was an A.D.C. to the Governor of Western Australia. In August 1914 he was promoted Captain. He embarked with the 4th Battalion for France in December 1914.

On 25 March he was killed when leading his Company (C) in a counter-attack on the mound at St. Eloi.

His soldier servant and some other Riflemen volunteered to go out and recover his body but were unable to do so. It was however recovered two days later and he was buried at Dickebusch in Flanders.

Captain Selby-Smyth married in 1912 Violet Emily, youngest daughter of the late Captain Cecil Drummond, Rifle Brigade.

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**2ND LIEUTENANT C. M. DYER.**

CECIL MAXMILLAN DYER was the younger son of Louis Dyer Esq., of Balliol College, Oxford and was born 17 January 1894. He was educated at Clifton College and at Christ's College, Cambridge where he was an undergraduate when the War broke out. He served in the O.T.C. at both Clifton and Cambridge and was appointed to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 15 August 1914. In December he was posted to the 4th Battalion and embarked with it for France. He was killed in action on 8 April, 1915.

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**2ND LIEUTENANT W. B. W. DURRANT.**

WILLIAM BLENCO WELLS DURRANT was the only son of Frederick Chester Wells Durrant, K.C., Attorney General, The Bahamas, and was born 4 May 1894. He was educated at Westminster, where he was a King's Scholar, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge of which he was an Exhibitioner. He joined the O.T.C. at Cambridge and was a member of Committee of Union and of the Pitt Club. He was appointed to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 1 November 1914 and later, went out to the 4th Battalion. He was killed in the fighting between Ypres and St. Eloi between the 8th and 11th of May 1915.

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## STAFF AND ATTACHED.

## CAPTAIN H. V. SCOTT.

HERBERT VESEY SCOTT was the third son of the Rev. Francis Montgomery Scott and was born in 1881. He was educated at Eton and joined the Regiment from the Militia on 15 February 1902. He served with the 4th Battalion in South Africa towards the end of the war receiving the Queen's Medal and three clasps. He subsequently served in India, at Malta, and in Ireland. Upon war breaking out he was made a Staff Captain and was appointed Brigade-Major to the 17th Infantry Brigade. For his services in France he was mentioned in Despatches in the *London Gazette* for 31 May 1915. He died at Wimereux, France on 1 September from the effects of the Campaign.

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## CAPTAIN W. M. PARKER.

(Adjutant 8th (Service) Battalion.)

WILLIAM MACKWORTH PARKER was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Parker of Delamore, Ivybridge, Devon who served in the Regiment from 1881 to 1904 and Helena, daughter of Colonel FitzRoy Stephen C.B. who served in the Regiment from 1853 to 1888. He was born 1 September 1886 and was educated at Winchester and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment in June 1907 and joined the 3rd Battalion at Devonport and served with it in Ireland. He was promoted Captain on 22 August 1914 and upon the 8th (Service) Battalion being formed was appointed Adjutant of it, his father being at the time engaged in raising it at

Aldershot. He went out to France with the 8th Battalion in May 1915 and was killed in action near Hooge in Flanders on 30 July 1915.

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CAPTAIN S. H. DRUMMOND.

(Attached 7th (Service) Battalion.)

SPENCER HENEAGE DRUMMOND was the second son of Captain Algernon H. Drummond who served in the Regiment from 1863 to 1880, and was born 12 August 1884. He was educated at Evelyn's and Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He subsequently joined the Militia and was gazetted a Lieutenant in the Army on 10 February 1903 and posted to the Regiment on 11 January 1905, joining the 3rd Battalion. He became Lieutenant on 8 July 1908 and was promoted Captain on 30 October 1913. He served at Aden and in India with the 2nd Battalion and was A.D.C. to Brigadier-Generals J. Cowans and Fanshawe at Calcutta. He subsequently served in the Northern Nigerian Regiment from 1912 to 1914. Upon the war breaking out he was attached to the 7th (Service) Battalion and assisted in raising it and went out with it to France, as senior Captain, in the Spring. He was killed in action near Hooge on 30 July 1915. For some time he was reported "missing" and it was not till 14 September that his body was found and buried by the Worcester Regiment. He was a keen cricketer and played for the Greenjackets, Zingari, Eton Ramblers and Butterflies. He also played in the Regimental team for the Infantry Polo Cup when in India with the 2nd Battalion.

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**CAPTAIN R. H. LEEKE.****(Major, King's African Rifles.)**

RALPH HENRY LEEKE was the eldest son of Colonel Ralph Leeke, formerly of the Grenadier Guards and Mary Teresa, second daughter of the second Baron Manners, and was born 8 December 1883. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and gazetted to the Regiment on 23 October 1902 and joined the 2nd Battalion in Cairo. On 30 December 1910 he was seconded for service under the Colonial Office. He was appointed to the King's African Rifles with the rank of Captain 29 May 1912 and served with the Corps in various expeditions in Northern Uganda from 1912 to 1914. He was promoted Captain on 1 February 1913 and during the years 1913 and 1914 he was in charge of the Northern or "Rudolf" Province of Uganda. Upon the war breaking out he was appointed Major and Second in Command of the 4th Battalion King's African Rifles and served with it in the attack on the Germans at Mbuguni in British East Africa in August 1914 and in subsequent operations. He died of blackwater fever at Mzima on the Isavo River on 5 November 1915 aged 31 years.

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**ATTACHED TO ROYAL FLYING CORPS.****CAPTAIN R. CHOLMONDELEY.**

REGINALD CHOLMONDELEY was the eldest son of Major Reginald H. Cholmondeley of Dorton House, Thame who formerly served in the 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers and was born 28 September 1889 and educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

He was gazetted to the Regiment on 28 April 1909 and joined the 1st Battalion at Belfast. He became Lieutenant 1 April 1911 and served with the 1st Battalion at Dublin and Colchester. He was one of the very first of our officers to take up flying and on 13 August 1912 obtained his International Flying Certificate at Hendon. On 5 December of the same year he was granted his officer's Flying Certificate at the Central Flying School, Upavon and was posted to No. 3 Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps in January 1913. On 1 May 1914 he was promoted to be Flight Commander.

In August 1914 he went to France with the Royal Aircraft Park and on 28 September 1914 he rejoined No. 3 Squadron R.F.C. as Flight Commander. He was promoted to Captain in the Rifle Brigade on 1 December 1914. He did excellent service with the Flying Corps in France and was mentioned by Sir John French in his Despatches of 18 February 1915.

At 5.30 p.m. on 12 March 1915 Captain Cholmondeley was on the point of starting on a bomb-dropping flight over the enemy's lines from the Aerodrome at Château de Werppes near Chocques. He was seated in his aeroplane and the bombs were being put in place when there was an explosion and he and eight mechanics were killed instantaneously. He was buried in the cemetery at Chocques near Béthune on 13 March.

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2ND LIEUTENANT HON. F. W. RODNEY.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RODNEY was the fourth son of the seventh Baron Rodney and Corisande, second daughter of the first Lord Wimborne and was born



2 October 1896 and was educated at Shrewsbury College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was appointed to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion in December 1914 and joined the Royal Flying Corps and did duty in Flanders as an Observer with No. 3 Squadron. On 9 May 1915 when carrying on his observations he was shot down and killed. He was buried at Chocques near Béthune.

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2ND LIEUTENANT W. M. WALLACE.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON WALLACE was the fourth son of Robert Walker Wallace a Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh and was born 23 September 1892. He was educated at Edinburgh and King's College, Cambridge and was appointed to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion 15 August 1914. On 13 August 1914 he was sent with a draft to the 1st Battalion on the Aisne on 20 September. On 15 February 1915 he was posted to the 1st Wing, Royal Flying Corps and did duty as an Observer. On 22 August 1915 when on his way back to the British lines after photographing the enemy lines he was shot down by a German anti-aircraft shell whilst flying above Sanghin between La Bassée and Lille.

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"PAST" OFFICERS SERVING WITH OTHER  
CORPS.

CAPTAIN R. TRYON.  
(Attached 60th Rifles.)

RICHARD TRYON was the eldest son of Captain Richard Tryon of The Lodge, Oakham, who served in the Regiment from 1854 to 1867, and was born 17 May 1868 and was educated at Harrow and was gazetted to the Regiment from the Militia on 17 January 1891 and

joined the 3rd Battalion at Jullundur. He became Lieutenant 3 September 1892 and retired on 27 November 1895 joining the Northamptonshire Yeomanry and the Reserve of Officers. Upon war breaking out he was gazetted Captain in the 6th (Reserve) Battalion and was attached to the 60th Rifles and was killed in action near Cuinchy in France on 10 January 1915.

His Commanding Officer wrote how the enemy having occupied a very important position, the 60th were ordered to attack it. "Tryon seeing a brother-officer in difficulties rushed forward with some men to reinforce him. When there were only nine men left they were attacked by a large body of Germans and Tryon was killed in driving off the attack, no doubt through helping his brother-officer to get back to safety. Captain Tryon was a most gallant officer and a fine Company Commander . . . ."

He was a nephew of Lieutenant Henry Tryon who fell so gloriously in the attack on the Russian advanced posts before Sebastopol on the night of 20 November 1854, and also a nephew of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon who was lost with his Flagship, H.M.S. Victoria in 1893.

He married in 1894 Edith Campbell Watson of Colworth, Bedfordshire and leaves two sons.

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MAJOR J. S. WARD.

(With Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.)

JOHN SIMEON WARD was the eldest son of Richard Ward Esq., and was born 16 March 1877. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 22 June 1901 having previously served as an officer of Militia in the Uganda

Rifles. He was with the 3rd Battalion in India and at Aden and was promoted Lieutenant 2 February 1905 and the same year retired from the Service. He subsequently lived in British Columbia. Upon the war breaking out, he was appointed a Captain in Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and in December was promoted to a Majority. He was wounded near Dickebusch on 1 March 1915 and died of his wounds at No. 7 Hospital, Boulogne on 17 March, aged 38 years.

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CAPTAIN G. FORTESCUE.

(With 11th (Service) Battalion.)

GRENVILLE FORTESCUE was the only son of Captain Hon. Arthur Fortescue of the Coldstream Guards and grandson of the third Earl Fortescue was born 1887 and was educated at Winchester and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 29 August 1906 and joined the 4th Battalion at Malta and served with it there and in Egypt. In 1910 he resigned his Commission but upon war breaking out he applied to be allowed to re-join and was ordered to the Dépôt. On 14 October 1914 he was gazetted a Lieutenant in the 11th (Service) Battalion and was shortly promoted to Captain. He was killed in action at Laventie in France on 4 September 1915.

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ATTACHED TO VARIOUS CORPS.

LIEUTENANT G. M. BRADLEY.

(Attached 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment.)

GEOFFREY MONTAGU BRADLEY was the third son of Edwin Bradley Esq., J.P., of Leyburne House, Dover and was born 10 February 1893 and was educated at

Dover College and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was appointed to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 15 August 1914 and became Lieutenant on 19 December and was attached to the 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment. He was killed in action at Festubert on 21 December 1914. He was mentioned in Sir John French's Despatches of 31 May 1915.

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2ND LIEUTENANT R. A. PERSSÉ.

(Attached 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.)

RODOLPH ALGERNON PERSSÉ was the only son of Algernon Perssé Esq., of Roxborough and Creg Clare, County Galway and Elcanor, younger daughter of the second Viscount Gough and was born 12 May 1892. He was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford and was gazetted to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 26 August 1914. On 16 October 1914 he went to France and was attached to the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles. He was killed during a night attack on 1 January 1915 near La Bassée.

He was "mentioned in Despatches" by Sir John French on 14 January 1915.

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2ND LIEUTENANT C. A. PIGOT-MOODIE.

(Attached 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.)

CHARLES ALFRED PIGOT-MOODIE was the second son of George Pigot-Moodie Esq., and was born 30 May 1890. He was educated at Harrow and Magdalen College, Oxford where he joined the O.T.C. and upon war breaking out was given a commission on 15 August 1914 in the 6th (Reserve) Battalion at Sheerness. He

was attached to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles and was killed in the trenches at Kemmel, Belgium on 13 January 1915.

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2ND LIEUTENANT G. M. PENN.

(Attached 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry.)

GEOFFREY MARK PENN was the third and youngest son of William Mark Penn Esq., and was born 20 April 1886. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College Cambridge, where he joined the O.T.C. On 15 August 1914 he was appointed to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion. On 11 December 1914 he was attached to the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry and served with it in Flanders and France. On 11 February 1915 he was killed by a sniper when superintending some trench work.

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LIEUTENANT R. K. LEDGER.

(Attached to 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.)

RAYMOND KIRKWOOD LEDGER was the fourth son of the Revd. Charles George Ledger, Vicar of S. Paul's, Hereford and was born 26 October 1891. He was educated at Marlborough and Wadham College, Oxford, where he took Honours in Final History School. He was appointed to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 4 August 1914 and was promoted to Lieutenant on 19 December. He was sent out on 13 November 1914 to France and was attached to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. On 13 April 1915 he was killed in action near Laventie. He was mentioned in Sir John French's Despatches of 4 June 1915.

## LIEUTENANT T. B. RENWICK.

(Attached 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.)

THOMAS BUCHANAN RENWICK was the third son of William Renwick Esq., J.P., of Stirlingshire and was born 9 July 1892. He was educated at Musselburgh and King's College, Cambridge, where he joined the O.T.C. and on 14 August 1914 was gazetted to the Special Reserve and in November joined the 6th (Reserve) Battalion. On 19 December he was promoted Lieutenant and later on was attached to the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment in Flanders. On 29 April 1915 when in the trenches at Zonnebeke near Ypres he was shot through the head.

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## LIEUTENANT K. H. C. WOODROFFE.

(Attached 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment.)

KENNETH HERBERT CLAYTON WOODROFFE was the third son of Henry Long Woodroffe Esq., and was born 9 December 1892 and was educated at Marlborough and Pembroke College, Cambridge, of which he was a Scholar. He joined the Cambridge University O.T.C. in 1912 and was given a Commission in the Territorial Force in November 1912. In September 1914 he was gazetted to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion and joined it at Sheerness and was attached to the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment and served with it in Flanders from November onwards. On 9 May 1915 he was killed in the attack at Neuve Chapelle. He was mentioned in Despatches on 31 May 1915. His younger brother, 2nd Lieutenant S. C. Woodroffe of the 8th (Service) Battalion who was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry (posthumous award) was killed less than three months afterwards.

## THE "MISSING."

MAJOR A. D. BODEN.

(3rd Battalion.)

ONE of the first officers in the Regiment reported "missing" was Major Antony D. Boden of the 3rd Battalion.

The report was dated 25 September 1914, since which nothing further has been heard of him.

Lord Mackenzie writing to Major Boden's family in March 1915 says: "The definite information is to the effect that Major Boden was seen to fall wounded close up to the trenches and that Lt. Mackenzie fell wounded, was seen to pick himself up and advanced 15—20 yards, then fell wounded again. Beyond this no one has affirmed anything but the opinions expressed are not encouraging."

The Lieutenant Mackenzie alluded to was in the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles and was attached to and embarked with our 3rd Battalion for the Continent on 8 September 1914.

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LIEUTENANT E. DURHAM.

(2nd Battalion.)

THIS officer embarked with the 2nd Battalion for the Continent on 5 November 1914 and was reported as "missing" on 27 November. Nothing has since been heard of him.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. RADCLYFFE, D.S.O.,  
who commanded the 11th (Service) Battalion of the Essex Regiment has also been reported "missing" since September 1915.

## THE "SERVICE" BATTALIONS.

CAPTAIN (TEMP.) A. M. HARDY.

7th (Service) Battalion.

RONALD MONTAGU HARDY was the youngest son of Herbert Hardy Esq., of Danehurst, Sussex and was born 12 April 1882 and educated at Eton. He enlisted in the Sussex Territorials on 7 August 1914 and in September was appointed to the 7th (Service) Battalion then being raised at Aldershot. He was promoted to Captain (temp.) in November of the same year and accompanied his Battalion to Flanders in May 1915. He was killed in action at Hooze on 23 July 1915.

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LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) G. W. L. TALBOT.

7th (Service) Battalion.

GILBERT WALTER LYTTTELTON TALBOT was the third son of Edward Stuart Talbot, Bishop of Winchester and Lavinia third daughter of the 4th Baron Lyttelton. He was born 1 September 1891 and was educated at Winchester and at Christchurch, Oxford. He was President of the Oxford Union in 1914 and had a most promising career before him. Upon the outbreak of the War he at once joined the 7th (Service) Battalion then forming at Aldershot and went abroad with it in May 1915. On 30 July 1915 he was killed when leading his platoon in a counter-attack to retake the crater at Hooze near Ypres.

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2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) F. E. MARRIOTT.

FREDERICK ERNEST MARRIOTT was the son of Charles Marriott Esq., and was born 28 May 1893 and was educated at Uppingham and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was appointed to the 7th (Service) Battalion on 26 August 1914 and went with it to France in May 1915.



In the heavy fighting near Hooge on 30 July, he took part in the counter-attack which was carried out at 2.45 p.m. and he was killed when at the head of his platoon close up to the wire entanglement between Zouave Wood and the German trenches.

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CAPTAIN (TEMP.) P. COLLINS.

7th (Service) Battalion.

PHILIP COLLINS was the eldest son of Philip George Collins Esq., and was born 8 November 1882 and educated at Rugby. He was appointed to the 7th (Service) Battalion on 30 August 1914 and was promoted to Captain (temp.) in February 1915. He went abroad with it in May and on 30 July was killed in a counter-attack on the German trenches at Hooge.

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LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) J. H. FOSDICK.

7th (Service) Battalion.

JOHN HYLAND FOSDICK was the only son of Frederick Hyland Fosdick Esq., and was born 2 March 1895. He was educated at Charterhouse and Pembroke College, Cambridge and was appointed to the 7th (Service) Battalion on 12 October 1914. He went abroad with his Battalion in May 1915 and was struck by a shrapnel shell on 30 July in the trenches at Hooge. He died at Abeele on 1 August 1915 and was buried at Poperinghe.

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CAPTAIN (TEMP.) P. H. MILWARD.

7th (Service) Battalion.

PHILIP HENRY MILWARD was the fourth son of John F. Milward Esq., of Redditch and was born 12 February 1873. He was educated at Uppingham and his first experiences of soldiering were with the 2nd Vol. Battalion of the Worcester Regiment. When the South African War began he was in

Natal and at once joined the Durban Light Infantry and served under Sir Redvers Buller during the relief of Ladysmith and in the subsequent advance into the Transvaal. In 1901 he was given a Commission in the 4th (King's Own) Royal Lancaster Regiment and served with it until the end of the War, when he resigned his Commission. For his services in South Africa he received the Queen's Medal and three clasps. When the present War began he was in business at Colombo, Ceylon and was one of those who worked hard to bring over a strong contingent of recruits from Ceylon for the New Army. He enlisted in the 7th (Service) Battalion and on account of his previous military training, was gazetted a Captain (temp.) in December 1914. He went to Flanders with his Battalion in May and in the heavy fighting at Hoge on 29 and 30 July he was wounded but made a rapid recovery and quickly rejoined his Battalion. Later on, he was again wounded and he died of his wounds on 7 December.

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CAPTAIN (TEMP.) C. F. BALLEINE.

8th (Service) Battalion.

CUTHBERT FRANCIS BALLEINE was the third son of the Very Rev. G. O. Balleine, Dean of Jersey, and was born 1 March 1883. He was educated at Victoria College, Jersey and at Exeter College, Oxford where he had a distinguished career. When he entered in 1902 he held a King Charles I Scholarship in Classics, he obtained a 2nd Class in Honour Moderations in 1904 and a 1st in Literæ Humaniores in 1906. After taking his Degree he was awarded a Senior Scholarship for Travel and Research. He went with Dr. Randall Maciver on an excavating expedition to Upper Egypt 1907 and later, was elected to a Tutorial Fellowship at Exeter College and served as Junior Bursar, 1911-1913 and as Sub-Rector, 1913-1914. He was one of the College Rugby Fifteen and rowed twice in the College Torpids and twice in the Eight. He served as a sergeant and as a lieutenant in the old University Training Corps. Upon the Officers O.T.C. being formed in 1910 he was made a Captain in it. Upon

the War breaking out he worked on the Oxford Committee for awarding commissions and later, under Lieutenant-Colonel MacLachlan, former adjutant of the O.T.C., in the training camp at Churn. In December 1914 he was gazetted a Captain in the 8th (Service) Battalion and accompanied his Battalion to the Front in May. He was killed in action by a shell when in the trenches near Ypres on 2 July 1915. All who served with him speak of his fine physique and soldierly qualities.

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LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) M. SCRIMGEOUR.

8th (Service) Battalion.

MICHAEL SCRIMGEOUR was the fourth and youngest son of Walter Scrimgeour Esq., and was born 29 September 1890 and was educated at Eton and Oxford. On 22 August 1914 he was gazetted to the 8th (Service) Battalion and was promoted Lieutenant on 3 July 1915. He accompanied the Battalion to France in May 1915 and was killed in action at Hooge on 30 July.

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LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) L. A. McAFEE.

8th (Service) Battalion.

LEWIS ALEXANDER McAFEE was the third son of Dr. William McAfee, J.P. of Cooleen, West Kirby and was born 10 September 1888. He was educated at Merchiston and at Pembroke College, Cambridge and subsequently was at the London Hospital. He was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant on 9 September 1914 in the 8th (Service) Battalion and became Lieutenant on 7 December. He accompanied the Battalion to Flanders in May 1915. On 30 July after the Germans had captured one of our trenches by the aid of liquid-fire, the Battalion took part in a counter-attack in which McAfee fell. His Commanding officer wrote, "he was the first over the parapet, ahead of his men, and soon after was killed instantaneously—a gallant finish indeed!"

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**2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) A. T. WALKER.**

8th (Service) Battalion.

ANTHONY THORNTON WALKER was the second son of John Walker Esq., and was born 9 May 1894. He was educated at Uppingham and at University College, Oxford of which he became a Scholar. On 2 December 1914 he was gazetted to the 8th (Service) Battalion. He joined his Battalion in Flanders on the 29 July and early on the morning of the 30th was killed in an attack on the German position near Hooze. His Company were holding the edge of a wood and suffered very severely, only the Captain and seven men being left.

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**2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) S. C. WOODROFFE, V.C.**

8th (Service) Battalion.

SIDNEY CLAYTON WOODROFFE was the fourth son of Henry Long Woodroffe Esq., and was born 17 December 1895. He was educated at Marlborough and was Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge and in December 1914 joined the 8th (Service) Battalion, then training at Grayshott. He accompanied it to France in May 1915. In the severe fighting at Hooze on 30 July following on the German liquid-fire attack, 2nd Lieutenant Woodroffe repeatedly distinguished himself during the counter-attack, being eventually killed. For his conspicuous gallantry he was mentioned in Despatches on 6 September 1915 and was awarded the posthumous honour of the Victoria Cross.

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**2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) H. D. MARRIOTT.**

8th (Service) Battalion.

HUGH DIGBY MARRIOTT was a younger son of Charles Marriott Esq., of Cotesbach. He was born 5 August 1895 and was educated at Bradfield College. He was entered, but had not resided, at Brasenose College, Oxford when the War broke out. He was appointed to the 8th (Service) Battalion on 27 September, 1914 and joined the 10th (Service) Battalion at Aldershot and was subsequently transferred to the 15th (Service) Battalion at Purfleet. He was sent to France on

7 August 1915 and joined the 8th (Service) Battalion only a week after his eldest brother, Lieutenant F. E. Marriott had been killed when with the 7th (Service) Battalion at Hooge on 30 July. He served with the 8th (Service) Battalion and on 9 October 1915 he was killed by a shell whilst on the railway crossing on the road leading from Ypres to Manin.

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LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) H. E. BENSON.

9th (Service) Battalion.

HUGH CECIL BENSON was the elder son of Cecil J. Benson Esq., and was born 3 July 1883 and educated at Eton and King's College, London (Architectural and Engineering Schools). He was gazetted a Lieutenant 30 December 1914 in the 9th (Service) Battalion and accompanied it to Flanders in May 1915. He was killed by the concussion of a high-explosive shell at Hooge near Ypres on 22 June 1915.

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CAPTAIN (TEMP.) C. H. N. SCHOLEY.

9th (Service) Battalion.

CHARLES HARRY NORMAN SCHOLEY was the only son of Harry Scholey Esq., and was born 19 August 1892 and was educated at Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. He was gazetted to the 9th (Service) Battalion on 12 September 1914 and became a Lieutenant in it on 12 February 1915 and proceeded with it abroad in May. In the attack on the German trenches on 25 September he was mortally wounded. His Commanding officer wrote : " His Company led the assault on the East force. He did splendidly and carried two lines of German trenches. It was while he was consolidating the position won that he was very badly wounded by a bomb. Although we lost the position he had so bravely won he was not abandoned but brought to the first line, where he died later in the day . . . Of his Company only one N.C.O. and six Riflemen returned to the British lines."

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## CAPTAIN (TEMP.) J. R. PURVIS.

9th (Service) Battalion.

JOHN RALPH PURVIS was the second son of William Herbert Purvis Esq., and was born 2 January 1894 and was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was gazetted to the 9th (Service) Battalion on 28 September 1914 and was promoted to Captain on 9 August 1915. He proceeded to Flanders in May with his Battalion and was killed at Bellewarde Ridge while leading his Company to the attack on the German trenches on 25 September 1915. His Commanding officer wrote of him, "he showed most conspicuous courage. His Company was destroyed on this day. . . ."

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## 2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) H. M. BUTTERWORTH.

9th (Service) Battalion.

HUGH MONTAGU BUTTERWORTH was the only son of George Montagu Butterworth Esq., of Swindon, Wiltshire and Christchurch, New Zealand and was born 1 November 1885. He was educated at Marlborough and at University College, Oxford. He joined the 9th (Service) Battalion upon its being raised and embarked with it for France on 22 May 1915. On 25 September he was killed at the Ypres Salient in a bomb counter-attack, when on the parapet of the German trench.

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## CAPTAIN (TEMP.) D. CARMICHAEL.

9th (Service) Battalion.

DOUGLAS CARMICHAEL was the eldest son of James Carmichael Esq., and was born 17 January 1894. He was educated at Leys School, Cambridge and at Jesus College, Cambridge where he took his degree of B.A. He was appointed to the 9th (Service) Battalion on 1 September 1914 and was made Lieutenant a month later. He accompanied his Battalion to France in May 1915. On 4 March 1915 he was promoted Captain. As Machine-gun officer he did much excellent work being recommended by his Commanding Officer

for a D.S.O. and the Victoria Cross. He was killed in action on 26 September 1915. Had he survived he would have been awarded the Military Cross for which he had been recommended.

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2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) B. M. COATES.

10th (Service) Battalion.

BASIL MONTGOMERY COATES was the only son of William Montgomery Coates Esq., and was born 16 September 1893. He was educated at Oundle School, where he joined the O.T.C., and at Queen's College, Cambridge where he was one of the Athletic team which won the inter-collegiate Cup. He was given a Commission in the 10th (Service) Battalion on 17 September 1914 and went with it to France in July. He distinguished himself on several occasions as a scout and on day-patrols and it was whilst engaged on a patrol with a Corporal that he was shot dead on 7 September 1915. The Corporal who was wounded in three places managed to crawl back to our lines.

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CAPTAIN (TEMP.) H. E. LARGE.

10th (Service) Battalion.

HAROLD EMMOTT LARGE of Flodstown, Mullingar, was the fifth and youngest son of Robert Emmott Large Esq., and was born on 31 March 1880. He served in the Irish Militia about 1902 and on 14 September 1914 was gazetted a temporary Captain in the 10th (Service) Battalion then forming. He went abroad with his Battalion in July 1915 and on 9 October was mortally wounded by a shot through the side, dying a few hours later. He was a fine rider and was well known with the Westmeath Hounds.

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2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) H. E. E. WILLIAMS.

11th (Service) Battalion.

HILARY EVELYN ECCLES WILLIAMS was the second son of the Rev. Charles Eccles Williams, D.D., and was born 10 September 1893. He was educated at Eton and Brasenose College,

Oxford and in December 1914 joined the 11th (Service) Battalion. He went abroad with it in the following July and on 30 September was killed by a shell in the trenches.

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2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) B. A. KNIGHTS SMITH.

12th (Service) Battalion.

BERNARD ARTHUR KNIGHTS SMITH was the eldest son of Leslie Knights Smith Esq., and was born 30 October 1894. He was educated at Uppingham and was appointed to the 12th (Service) Battalion, then forming, on 22 September 1914. He accompanied his Battalion abroad in July 1915 and on 4 September 1915 was killed while on patrol duty.

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2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) J. S. A. TORRY.

12th (Service) Battalion.

JOHN SHIRLEY ARCHIBALD TORRY was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry John Claude Torry of Streat Rectory, Sussex and was born 17 July 1889. He was educated at Charterhouse and New College, Oxford where he served in the Public Schools and University Corps. In January 1915 he was gazetted to the 12th (Service) Battalion and proceeded with it to France in July. When on night patrol duty between the trenches he was wounded and he died of his wounds in hospital at Merville, France on 19 September 1915.

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CAPTAIN (TEMP.) W. J. BONSER.

12th (Service) Battalion.

WINGFIELD JOYCE BONSER was the only son of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Wingfield Bonser, P.C., and was born 12 January 1886 and educated at Westminster School and at Cambridge. He was practising at the Bar when the War broke out and four days later he joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. and in November 1914 was appointed to the 12th (Service) Battalion. He went with it to France in July 1915. On 25 September at the Battle of Loos he was killed during an attack on an enemy trench near Estaires.



2ND LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) G. E. H. DENISON.  
12th (Service) Battalion.

GERALD EVELYN HENRY DENISON was the second son of the Hon. Conyngham A. Denison, fourth son of the first Baron Londesborough and was born 22 December 1892 and educated at Bradfield College. He was gazetted to the 12th (Service) Battalion on 20 November 1914 and went with it to France in July 1915. He was killed at the Battle of Loos on 25 September and was buried in the Cemetery of Estaires with two of his brother officers who fell on the same day.

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LIEUTENANT (TEMP.) A. C. KNIGHT.  
14th (Service) Battalion.  
(Attached to Dublin Fusiliers.)

ALAN COLLINGWOOD KNIGHT was the second son of William Duncan Knight Esq., of Rapkyns, Horsham and was born 15 April 1876. Upon the War breaking out, being then 38 years of age, he enlisted as a Private Rifleman in the 13th (Service) Battalion of the Regiment and was rapidly promoted to Acting-Corporal, Corporal and Sergeant, and in November upon the 14th (Service) Battalion being formed, was gazetted Lieutenant in it and served with it at Southend. In May 1915 he was sent out to Gallipoli and attached to the 1st Battalion Dublin Fusiliers. In the attack on Gully Beach on 28 June he was mortally wounded and died the same night.

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FOOTNOTE.

In addition to the preceding, the Editor has been unable to obtain any information respecting the following number of officers who have been reported killed, namely, 7th (Service) Battalion 4, 8th (Service) Battalion 5, 9th (Service) Battalion 7, also in the 10th, 14th, and 15th (Service) Battalions, 1 each; a total of 19.

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## APPENDIX

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### STANDING ORDERS

ISSUED TO THE LIGHT DIVISION IN THE  
PENINSULA, DURING THE YEARS 1809—1811,  
BY MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT CRAUFURD



# STANDING ORDERS,

AS GIVEN OUT AND ENFORCED

BY THE LATE

MAJOR-GEN. ROB<sup>T</sup>. CRAUFURD,

FOR THE USE OF THE

LIGHT DIVISION,

DURING THE YEARS 1809, 10, AND 11,

THEN SERVING UNDER HIS COMMAND IN THE ARMY  
OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY

BREVET MAJOR CAMPBELL, 23d REGT.

Late D. A. Q. M. G. to the Light Division ;

AND

CAPTAIN SHAWE,

Late A. D. C. to Gen. Craufurd.

---

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR T. EGERTON, MILITARY LIBRARY,  
WHITEHALL.

1814.



NOTE BY  
THE EDITOR OF THE *CHRONICLE*.

FROM time to time, the Editor has been asked to reprint the famous "Standing Orders" issued by Major-General Robert Craufurd during the Peninsular War. Since the outbreak of the present War he has received further requests to the same effect, notably from some of the "Service" Battalions.

These Standing Orders were originally issued to the Light Brigade at Abrantes in Portugal on 10 July 1809, when on the march from Lisbon to Talavera. They were, however, not printed until 1814.

In that year they appeared in a small booklet of 84 pages measuring 6 inches by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, bound in paper boards and half calf and weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

The contents of this famous book are here reproduced exactly as originally printed, save and except in the numeration of the pages in the Index.



# PREFACE

OF

## *THE EDITORS.*

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WE shall not presume to enter into any recommendation of the following Orders. The perfection to which the Division was brought, for which they were originally intended, and the acknowledged ability of their author, will, we conceive, be sufficient to justify their publication.

It may not, however, be improper to give an epitome of their history.

The General had always thought that a system for the march of Divisions in the field was a desideratum in the British Army, and the bad effects of the want of such a system were strongly felt by him in the retreat from Sahagun to Vigo, in 1808. Upon that occasion he pointed out many great errors in the conduct of the march, &c. and although the truth of his remarks was not then generally admitted, he never lost sight of his ideas on the subject. That march was certainly conducted under circumstances little favourable to the promotion of any regulated plan, and was moreover of too short duration to bring any system to the test of proof. An opportunity, however, soon followed, affording whatever the author could desire.

From June, 1809, when General Craufurd arrived in Lisbon with the Light Brigade, till the disastrous period of his death at Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812, it may be said that he was constantly occupied in bringing these Standing Orders for the use of his Division, to perfection.

It will be recollected, and strongly felt by those who served under him in the Peninsula, how great a change of sentiment took place, on the subject of the General's proposed regulations, and, indeed, that the excellence of his system soon became acknowledged.

It may be right to add, that scarcely any of the following orders were formed in the closet. Whatever General Craufurd observed as worthy of remark, he noted down in his pocket book, and from these memoranda made upon the spot, the Orders were afterwards arranged. Thus they were, in fact, derived from actual practice in the field, and afterwards systematized at leisure.





## STANDING ORDERS.

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### SECTION I.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARCH.

1. ALL sounds preparatory to turning out and marching, will commence at the quarters of the Brigade Major, and be immediately repeated by the orderly bugles attending on the Officers commanding regiments.

2. As soon as possible after the first sound, all the buglers are to assemble at the quarters of the Commanding Officers of regiments, from whence all the other sounds will be repeated.

3. On ordinary occasions the first horn will sound one hour and a half before the time of marching, upon which the Non-commissioned Officers must take care that the squads dress and accoutre, and the baggage, both private and regimental, must be packed, and made ready for putting on the horses and mules.

4. In the interval between the first and second horn, the subalterns in succession will visit the whole company, in order to see that the Non-commissioned Officers are doing their duty. The baggage must be loaded on the horses or mules, at least ten minutes before the second horn sounds.

5. The second horn, or *rouse*, will sound one hour after the first, upon which the companies will turn out on their respective parades.

6. The third horn, or *assembly*, will sound a quarter of an hour after the second, upon which the Captains will march their companies to the regimental parades, and send the baggage to the place appointed by the Commanding Officer. No Officer's servant, or any but the regular Bâtmén are to be suffered to be with it, after the sounding of the third horn.

7. The fourth horn, or *advance*, will sound a quarter of an hour after the third, upon which the battalions will march off to the place of the assembly of the brigade.

8. On ordinary marches when not near the enemy, there will be one Subaltern per regiment, in charge of the baggage; but when near the enemy, the Staff Serjeants who actually march with the baggage, will have charge of that belonging to each regiment, and the Assistant Provost will have charge of the whole.

9. The Quarter Master, or, in his absence, the Officer who marches in charge of the baggage, will assemble it on the regimental parade at the hour appointed, previous to the march, and will conduct it from thence, to the place assigned by the Assistant Quarter Master General, for the assembly of the baggage of the brigade.

10. If any Bâtmen do not come at the proper time to the place of assembly of the regimental baggage, it must be reported by the Quarter Master to the Commanding Officer of the regiment, who will hold Officers of companies responsible for it.

11. All guards and inlying piquets will join their companies, on the sounding of the second horn.

12. The outlying piquets will receive orders according to circumstances, with respect to the time of their quitting their posts, and whether they are to form the advance or rear guard of the column, or are to join their respective regiments.

13. It will be considered as a standing order when not near the enemy, that each regiment will be preceded by two Officers, for the purpose of taking up quarters; one of whom will march *twenty-four hours* before the regiment, and on his arrival will receive the necessary information from the Assistant Quarter Master General, or from the Quarter Master of the regiment preceding that to which he belongs. The other Officer will march the same day as the regiment does, but sufficiently early to arrive at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when he will have the quarters pointed out by the Officer who went on the day before, and who, after having done this, will proceed to the next station.

14. The camp colour men, viz. one man per company under the command of the Quarter Master Serjeants of each regiment, and one Officer per brigade, will assemble at the Brigade Major's quarters, every morning on the sounding of the first horn, viz. one hour and a half before the hour appointed for the march of the brigade.

15. The Officer in charge of these parties will march them in perfect order, and as expeditiously as possible, to the next station, where he will find the officer gone forward with the Assistant Quarter Master General, and, after marking out the quarters of each company, he will take care that each party shall remain together, until the regiment arrives.

16. The commissary and the cattle, with two butchers per regiment, under charge of the commissary's store keeper, will, when it is possible, be one march ahead of the brigade:—thus, if the brigade marches on the 15th, the commissariat will be sent forward on the 14th; and either that evening, or early in the morning of the 15th, the meat will be slaughtered, and all the provisions will be in perfect readiness, to be delivered over to the Quarter Masters, before they arrive.

17. The Quarter Masters will march two or three hours before the brigade, or, if possible, the preceding evening; they will ride on as fast as they can; and as soon as they arrive, which will be early in

the forenoon, the commissary's storekeeper, butchers, and cattle, will proceed to the next station.

18. When the regiments march separately, the Quarter Master Serjeants must be sent forward with the cattle and butchers.

19. One of the first duties of Officers commanding regiments, on arrival in camp, or quarters, is to cause the communication from the position or quarters of the regiment, to all the principal roads by which the brigade may possibly march, to be thoroughly examined, and all obstacles removed; in order that each regiment, without the assistance of a guide, and without delay, may be able to move in the night, if required, to whatever road in the vicinity of the camp, or quarters, may be pointed out for the Assembly of the division.

20. The number of guides usually required will be six; namely, one mounted guide, to attend the Commanding Officer of the division, one to march at the head of the column, one for the baggage, and three for the sick; namely, one for each of the divisions, as directed in the sixth Article of the second Section.

21. These guides will be assembled at the appointed hour, at the quarters of the Assistant Quarter Master General, and by him sent to their stations, and delivered over to the proper Officers; for which, as well as for other purposes, the Assistant Quarter Master General will be furnished with such a number of steady orderlies as he may require, from the Brigade Major, or Adjutants.

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## SECTION II.

### OF THE MARCH.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### *Stations of Officers.*

1. ALL Officers are to remain constantly in their stations during the march.

2. The Majors are to march in rear of their respective wings; namely, the first Major in rear of the right, and the second Major in rear of the left wing; if there is only one Major, his post is in rear of the regiment.

3. The Captains, or Officers commanding companies, are to march in rear of their companies.

4. Commanding Officers of battalions, assisted by their Adjutants, will move from one part to another, as occasion may require their presence, for the preservation of order, and particularly for the prevention of unnecessary defiling.

5. In like manner, the Majors, and Commanding Officers of companies, will quit their habitual stations when their presence is required in any other part of their wings, or companies; but will

return to them, as soon as the purpose for which they quitted them, shall be effected.

6. All Staff Officers, Officers of Engineers, &c. attached to the division, will constantly march at the head of the infantry of the division.

## ARTICLE II.

### *Marching off, Silence, Marching at Ease, Halt during the March, Forming up after the March.*

1. ON all occasions of marching out of Camp, or Quarters, or of moving after a regular halt upon the march, the battalions are to march off by word of command (and with music, unless particularly ordered to the contrary).

2. The men must be perfectly silent, dress and keep the step, just the same as when manœuvring on a Field Day, until the word *March at Ease* is given by the Commanding Officer of the battalion, and repeated by the Captains.

3. All words of command addressed to men marching at ease, must be preceded by the word *Attention*, upon which the men will slope their arms, and take up the step, and the most perfect order and silence must be resumed and enforced, until the word is given to *March at Ease*.

4. The words *Attention* and *March at Ease*, coming from the Commanding Officer of the battalion, must be repeated by Officers commanding companies, who in doing so must look to the rear, and speak loud enough to be heard distinctly, at least by the Officer at the head of the company in his rear.

5. When *Marching at Ease*, the ranks may be opened and the files loosened; but each rank, section, or division, must be kept perfectly distinct, and every man must remain exactly in his place.

6. When at the end of a march it happens that a line is to be taken up by successive formation, each company may slope arms as soon as formed, by word of command from its own Officer; but the companies must not order arms, or *Stand at Ease*, until they are directed to do so by the Commanding Officer of the battalion, which will not be done until the whole is formed.

7. When either of the Majors or Officers commanding companies want to pass any notice to the Commanding Officer of the battalion, or to any other company or section, or to direct the men to keep to the right or left, in order to allow mounted Officers to pass through the Column, the words must be passed by the Officers, or serjeants only.

8. Whenever the Bugles sound the Halt, the head of each battalion is to stand fast, even although it should not be closed up to the preceding one; but the following divisions of each battalion must close up to half, or quarter distance, unless the column is

entering an alignment, or making any other movement preparatory to a formation to a flank.

9. When it is intended that the whole brigade should close up, the head will be halted without sound of Bugle, and the word of command, *Quarter, Half, or Wheeling distance*, will be passed from front to rear; and when the rear is closed up, the Bugle of the rear battalion will sound the halt as a notice.

10. When the brigade is marching independently of any other, the Officer commanding the leading regiment will sound the Halt, half an hour after it marches off, and afterwards once an hour; each halt to last at least five minutes, after the men have piled arms; if a longer halt is thought necessary, the Commanding Officer of the Brigade will direct it.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Defiling to be Prevented, or Executed by Word of Command.*

1. No battalion, company, or section is at any time to defile, or diminish its front, or attempt in any way to avoid any bad spot in the road, unless the preceding battalion or company has done so.

2. Whenever defiling is necessary, it must be executed with order and precision, as in manœuvring at a field day, by the proper word of command, preceded by the word *Attention*.

3. When a battalion or company comes to a defile, stream, or bad place of the road, where it might be more convenient for the men to defile individually, the Officers must be on the alert, and call out to the men to keep their ranks or sections.

4. Any man who, for the sake of avoiding water or other bad places, or for any other reason, presumes to step on one side, or quit his proper place in the ranks, must be confined.

5. Whenever a stream, ditch, bank, or other obstacle is to be crossed, it will be generally found, that instead of defiling or diminishing the front, the very contrary should be done; not only by causing the files of each section to extend gradually before they arrive at the ditch, or obstacle, but even by forming sub-divisions or companies.

6. When a bad place is to be passed, the Majors and Captains will go to the head of their respective wings, and companies, to see it regularly executed, if ordered. They will remain at the spot, till the whole of their wings or companies have passed, and then will resume their stations in the rear.

7. It is proved that the defiling of one battalion on the march, even if done with as much promptitude as is practicable on such occasions, will cause a delay of ten minutes; one such obstacle, if not passed without defiling, would therefore delay the brigade half an hour; and in the winter, when obstacles of this kind are frequent, and the days short, a brigade which is constantly defiling without cause, will arrive at its quarters in the dark: whereas, if it had performed the march regularly, it would have got in by good time.

8. This order respecting defiling, is therefore as much calculated to provide for the personal ease and comfort of the men, as it is essential for the due performance of the movements of an army.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### *Stragglers.*

1. No man is to remain behind, or quit the ranks for any purpose, or on any account whatever, without permission from the Captain, or Officer commanding the Company.

2. Officers are never to give permission to any man to quit the ranks, excepting on account of illness, or for the purpose of easing themselves; or for some other absolutely necessary purpose.

3. The Officers must be particularly attentive to prevent the men from going out of the ranks for water; when this is required the battalion or brigade will be halted.

4. Every man who is obliged to quit the ranks on account of illness, must apply to the Commanding Officer of the company for permission to remain behind, and for a ticket, or certificate, which will be given him, if the Officer thinks it necessary that he should remain behind.

5. Those Tickets are to be made out in the following form, viz.

The Bearer marched off with the Regiment, but was unable to keep up with it.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Commanding Company.

6. These Tickets must be taken back by the Orderly Serjeants, as soon as the men who fall out rejoin their companies.

7. Officers commanding companies are always to be provided with a sufficient number of Tickets, which must be dated on the back before the regiment marches off, and the date scratched out, after the march.

8. The Captain, or the Serjeant walking by his side, must write down the name of every man to whom he gives a Ticket, or Certificate.

9. Men who obtain permission to fall out for a short time to ease themselves, or for any other cause than illness, are not to receive Tickets; but they must invariably leave their Pack and Arms, to be carried by the section they belong to, until they return.

10. Every man who quits the ranks, without leave of the Commanding Officer of the company, without having received a Ticket, or having left his Arms and Pack with his Company, as the case may be, must be brought to a Court-Martial. If ill, he must be tried as soon as recovered; but if not ill, it must be done on the Drum-head as soon as the regiment arrives, or as the man comes up, and the punishment inflicted forthwith.

11. The only case in which any man is to escape punishment, who falls out under the plea of illness, without taking a Ticket, is that

which can rarely happen, of the illness being so sudden and severe as to deprive him of the power of asking for a Ticket.

12. If the Orders of No. 10 were not regularly observed and enforced, illness would always be pleaded, and the whole of those regulations for the prevention of Straggling would be rendered abortive ; and on the other hand, there can be no cruelty in requiring of the man who is really ill, that he should ask his Officer for a Ticket.

13. No part of the punishment awarded by a Court-Martial for being absent without leave on the march, is to be remitted, without permission of the Commanding Officer of the Brigade.

## ARTICLE V.

### *Hurry and Stepping out to be prevented.*

1. It is of the greatest importance that the men should not on any account be hurried on the march ; they are to be instructed that they are never to step out beyond the regular step, still less to run, unless by word of command.

2. When the proper distances of companies, or sections, cannot be preserved without an alteration in the step, it must always be effected by making the head of each battalion or company step short, instead of allowing the others to step out.

3. After passing an obstacle, or ascending a hill, the leading company of each battalion will step short until the last company of the battalion has passed and closed up, although a large interval should be thereby occasioned between it and the preceding battalion.

4. The leading section of each company will also step short, until the last section has passed and closed up, even although a large interval should take place between that and the preceding battalion.

5. When the head of a company, suppose No. 4, cannot keep up without overstepping or leaving its own sections at too great a distance, the Officer commanding must call out No. 4 cannot keep up, which must be repeated aloud by the Serjeants on the flanks of the leading sections of the companies in front of No. 4, until it comes up to the Commanding Officer, who will of course shorten the step at the head of the column, unless he perceives that some obstacle, ascent, or difficult ground in front, will give time to No. 4 to close up ; in the meantime No. 4, if no answer is returned to the notice of its having increased distance, will continue at the regular step.

6. In like manner if the head of a battalion cannot keep up with the preceding battalion, the Commanding Officer will forward the notice to the head of the brigade, detaching files at the same time, to preserve the communication with the preceding battalion.

7. When obstacles which delay the march are frequent, it may be desirable, or necessary, in order to avoid loss of time, that each company after passing, should march on at the usual rate, without



shortening its step, as the following company may overtake it, at the next obstacle or ascent ; but it can never be necessary, and must never be suffered, that the leading section of a company should march on, until the rear section has completely passed and closed up ; the intervals between companies may be occasionally increased with advantage and without disorder, but unless each company in itself be kept compact, disorder and disorganization will ensue.

## ARTICLE VI.

### *Baggage.*

1. BOTH private and regimental baggage must be packed and got ready for putting on the horses and mules as soon as possible after the sounding of the *first horn*, and the mules must be actually loaded, at least ten minutes before the sounding of the second horn, which denotes the turning out of the companies, on their respective parades.

2. No Officer's servant, or any but the regular Bâtmen who march with the baggage, are to be suffered to be with it, after the sounding of the *third horn*.

3. The following is the regulation of Bâtmen, Hospital Guards, &c., &c. ; no man of any description is, upon any account whatever, to be allowed to be out of the ranks for any other purpose.

DISTRIBUTION.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.

4. The Bâtmen for camp kettle mules will be given by the two adjoining companies, viz. 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10 alternately.

5. On ordinary marches there will be one Subaltern per regiment with the baggage, who must be provided with Tickets to give to any Bâtman who is under the absolute necessity of remaining behind.

6. The Quarter Master, or in his absence the Officer who marches in charge of the baggage, will assemble it on the regimental parade, at the hour appointed previous to the march, and will conduct it

from thence to the place assigned by the Assistant Quarter Master General for the assembly of the baggage of the brigade.

7. If any Bâtmen do not come at the proper time to the place of assembly of the regimental baggage, it must be reported by the Quarter Master to the Commanding Officer of the regiment, who will hold Officers commanding companies responsible for it.

8. The baggage of the different regiments must not be allowed to intermix with each other; that of each regiment must be kept collected and perfectly distinct, one Serjeant at the head of it, and one in the rear, and must follow in the same order as the regiments do in column.

9. The baggage and camp kettle mules of each company must be tied together, and the five Bâtmen allotted for the camp kettle mules will then be employed generally to use their assistance where it may be wanted.

10. The Bâtmen must be informed that anyone who quits the regimental baggage without a Ticket, either for the purpose of pushing forward, or under pretext of inability to keep up, will be punished by the Provost as a straggler, or brought to a Drum-head Court Martial.

11. If a load happens to fall off, the whole of the baggage of the regiment must stop, and the other Bâtmen assist in reloading the mules; and in order not to stop the column, the baggage of the regiment must be drawn to the side of the road. The loads *can never fall off*, if proper attention is paid by the Officers, with respect to the arrangement of baggage, and by the Bâtmen to the putting it on; and therefore if the baggage of one company occasions frequent delay, it must be reported to the Commanding Officer of the regiment, who will take care that it be rectified, or that any superfluous baggage shall be left behind.

12. The Quarter Master will take care, that these Orders relating to baggage be fully explained to every individual who marches with it, and will be answerable for its execution; and the Provost will punish as stragglers, all Bâtmen whom he finds separated from the regimental baggage, without a Ticket.

13. Whenever there is an expectation of meeting the enemy, the baggage will be entrusted solely to weakly men, Musicians, &c., and the Bâtmen, being effective soldiers, will be put into the ranks.

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## SECTION III.

### ARTICLE I.

*Means to be adopted for ascertaining the number of Men who have fallen out upon the March, and for bringing to Punishment those who may have done so without a Ticket.*

1. A GUARD of one Subaltern, one Non-Commissioned Officer, and six Privates of each regiment must be left at the entrance of the town, or camp, as soon as the regiment arrives.

2. The Subaltern of this guard may be taken from the inlying piquets, and sometimes one Subaltern per brigade may be sufficient; when this is the case, the Brigade Major will notify it; if he does not, it must be understood that each regiment furnishes one Subaltern.

3. The Officer of this guard will be responsible for stopping and detaining every man that comes up afterwards, without a Ticket, or Pass, certifying that he is sick, or a Bâtman.

4. A list of the names and companies of the men so detained by this guard, must be sent to the Commanding Officer of each regiment by the Officer commanding it.

5. As soon as the battalion is formed, the Captains will count the files of their companies, in order to ascertain the number of absentees, and the rolls will then be called, in order to ascertain their names.

6. The names of all absent men who are not upon the list of those who received Tickets, are to be reported to the Commanding Officer as absent without leave.

7. The number of those who remain behind with Tickets, must also be reported to the Adjutant, for the Commanding Officer's information, before the regiment is dismissed.

8. The list of men reported absent without leave by their companies, must be compared by the Adjutants with the list of those detained by the guard mentioned in No. 4, and if the Guard Report contains names not stated in the Companies List, the circumstance must be reported by the Adjutant to the Brigade Major.

## ARTICLE II.

*Of the Interior Regimental Arrangements which are to take place on arriving in Camp, or Quarters, before the Regiment is dismissed.*

1. On entering the camp, or quarters, each battalion must form on the same ground which it is to assemble upon in case of alarm; and when formed, the ranks are to be opened.

2. If the companies have to form up in succession, each will slope arms, and open ranks, as soon as formed, by word of command from its own Officer; but they must not Order Arms, or Stand at Ease, until directed to do so by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, which will not be done, until the whole battalion is formed.

3. After the reports are collected, as ordered in the preceding Article, the men may be allowed to sit down, or walk about, behind the ground of formation, which will be marked out by a sentry placed on the right flank of each company; but they must not be allowed to go ten yards from the spot, until the guards and piquets are placed, and all other necessary arrangements are made, unless it rains hard and no enemy is near, in which case the men, except those who do duty, may be dismissed as soon as reports are collected; but no state of weather, nor any other circumstance, is to prevent the regiment

being kept under arms, until the reports of absentees are regularly collected.

4. As soon as the regiments are formed and the reports collected, the guards must be placed, and the men, or companies, warned for in or outlying piquets.

5. In camp the best water, and the wood for cooking and hutting, will also be pointed out before the men are dismissed, and the necessary directions for opening communications, &c. given.

6. The places for cooking in camp, must be pointed out to the Orderly Serjeants of companies, by the Captain of the day, and must be particularly chosen with a view to avoid danger of the grass taking fire, and for the greater facility of superintendence, all the companies must cook as near together as possible.

7. It must be explained to the men, as a standing order, that when no regular Necessaries are made, nor any particular spot pointed out for easing themselves, they are to go to the rear, at least 200 yards, beyond the sentries of the rear guard; all men disobeying this order must be punished.

8. The Captain of the day and the Quarter Master under the Commanding Officers, are particularly responsible for the cleanliness of the camp of each regiment; and the Field Officer of the inlying piquet, who is charged with the superintendence of the police, and cleanliness of the camp or quarters of the brigade, will give such orders upon the subject, as may be necessary, to the Captain of the day.

9. If the arms are not piled on the ground of formation, a stake must be fixed, or some other conspicuous mark must be made, on the right and left flank of the ground, on which each company when called out, is to form.

10. In towns or villages, the Alarm-post will be fixed, the disposition made for the defence of that portion of the circumference falling within the district of the regiment, and all other necessary directions will be given by Officers commanding battalions, and the distribution of billets made by those commanding companies, before the men are dismissed.

### ARTICLE III.

*Of the Exterior Arrangements for the Security of the Camp or Quarters, and Duties of the Field Officer of the Day, on Arrival.*

1. ON arriving in camp, or quarters, all the Officers of the division and brigade Staff, and all the Field and Staff Officers of regiments, will remain mounted and in readiness to assist in placing piquets, and in making all the arrangements for the security and internal regulations of the camp, or quarters.

2. The Field Officers of the day for the in and outlying piquets, will report themselves to the Brigadier, and the Adjutants and Quarter Masters to the Brigade Major, as soon as the troops are formed.

3. Whilst the Field Officer for the outlying piquet is taking the necessary precaution to prevent surprise, the Field Officer of the inlying piquet will superintend all the arrangements for the internal defence or police of the camp, or cantonments.

4. The Field Officer of the inlying piquets (or if that duty is done by a Captain, the Field Officer next for duty) must as soon as possible make himself acquainted with the position of all the piquets of his brigade, and of the adjoining posts of the brigades on his right and left; as must also the Officer commanding the company first for outlying piquet, with the position of the Company which he is to relieve, and its connection with those on its right and left.

5. After visiting the quarter and rear guards, and inlying piquets, he will also inspect the guards directed in Article No. 1 to be placed at the entrance of the camp, for the purpose of detaining all men who arrive after their brigade, and he will receive written Reports of the number of men so detained, as directed in that Article, and will deliver them to the General himself.

6. The Field Officer and company of the inlying piquet, will always be those who are next for the outlying piquet.

#### ARTICLE IV.

*Of the Quarters or Station of Officers in Camp or Cantonments, and of the Measures to be adopted for insuring a ready Communication between all parts of each Company, Battalion, or Brigade, and Prompt Circulation of Orders, without sound of Bugle.*

1. WHEN the troops are encamped, the Officers' tents must of course be pitched in the proper places; and when hutted, and lying out without cover, the Officers will chose convenient spots, as near as possible to the station, where the tents would be pitched in a regular encampment.

2. When the brigade is in towns, or villages, the Officers must always occupy a part of one or more of the houses allotted to their respective Companies.

3. After every march, or change of position or quarters, the house, tent, or station, of all the Officers of each company is to be pointed out to all the Non-commissioned Officers present, before, or as soon as the company is dismissed.

4. Officers commanding companies will also take care, that at least one Non-commissioned Officer and two orderly Privates may immediately find out the quarters of the Commanding Officer of the regiment, and of the Major of their wing.

5. The Adjutant and Quarter Master, and the Commanding Officer's orderlies, consisting of one Private per company, and one bugler per battalion, are to have a quarter allotted to them, either in the same house with the Commanding Officer, or in that immediately adjoining. In camp, they are to remain close to the station of the Commanding Officer.

6. The Commanding Officer's orderlies must ascertain the quarters of the Officers commanding their respective companies, before they come to him.

7. In camp, when the battalion is collected, or in quarters, after the battalion has been some days in it, so great a number of orderlies in attendance near the quarters of the Officer commanding the battalion, may, perhaps, not be necessary; but, on first arriving in Cantonments, or in an extensive or intricate position, it must not be dispensed with.

8. If the Field Officers are not in the same house with the Commanding Officer, their quarters should be in as central a situation as may be, in the district of their respective wings, and must be made known to at least two or three of the Commanding Officers' orderlies, as soon as the regiment is dismissed.

9. The Brigadier General's orderlies must be sent to his quarters by the Adjutant, immediately after the arrival of the brigade, having first made themselves acquainted with the quarters of their Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officers of regiments must also send some of their orderlies, to make themselves acquainted with the Brigadier General's quarters.

10. The Field Officer of the day will take care, that the Officers commanding the in and outlying piquets may always know where to find them without the smallest delay; and the Officers on duty, or in waiting, in camp or quarters, as directed in No. 5 of the first Article of the fourth Section, will always leave word at the regimental guard, as well as at their own quarters or tent, where they are to be found.

## ARTICLE V.

### *Equal Allotment of Billets.*

1. COMMANDING Officers of regiments, in the course of the first day after their arrival in a town, will particularly investigate the manner, in which their men have been distributed in the houses of the district allotted to their respective regiments. It is very improbable that the Officers employed in the subdivision should, in so short a time as is allotted to them previous to their entry, have been able to fix the portions to be occupied by the companies, with that accuracy which, in a quarter, where the troops may remain a considerable time, is necessary, both for the accommodation of the men, and in justice to the inhabitants.

2. This allotment, therefore, of equal distribution to companies, will be the first object of revision, and after it is completed, Officers commanding companies will take the greatest pains to distribute the men in such a manner, that no house-keeper may have reason to complain of having more than a due proportion. Commanding Officers of companies will also be responsible that the men in each house shall be accommodated with as little inconvenience as possible, to the inhabitants.

## SECTION IV. DUTIES IN CAMP OR QUARTERS.

### ARTICLE I.

#### *Number of Officers on Duty.*

1. WHEN circumstances require outlying piquets, there will be two Field Officers of the day per brigade: namely, one for the outlying piquet, and another for the inlying piquet, and internal duties of the camp, or cantonments, of the brigade.

2. When there are not a sufficient number of Field Officers to do this duty without material inconvenience, the senior Captain of one or more regiments of the brigade will take the duty of Field Officer of the inlying piquet; but he will take his tour of outlying piquets.

3. When there are no outlying piquets, there will only be one Field Officer of the day per brigade.

4. The Field Officer of the day will see that the Officers commanding the in and outlying piquets, may always know where to find him.

5. The number of Officers on duty, or in waiting in each battalion, (exclusive of those on outlying piquets) will, at all times, as long as the brigade remains abroad, and whether in camp or cantonments, consist of one Captain and two Subalterns of each wing, who must constantly remain in camp, or quarters. Lieutenants commanding companies may be ranked as Captains for this duty, but the roster must be so regulated, that there shall not be less than one effective Captain.

6. The Officers on duty, or in waiting in the lines, as directed in the preceding paragraph, will have charge of the inlying piquet by day, when there is one, and will besides do all the orderly and other internal and regimental duties, including the quarter guards.

7. They will always leave word at the quarter, or barrack guard, and at their own tent, or quarters, where they are to be found.

### ARTICLE II.

#### *Piquets.*

1. THE outlying piquets will, in general, consist of one company per battalion; when more are required, or less are sufficient, it will be notified in orders.

2. The inlying piquet will by night, in general, consist of two companies per battalion.

3. When inlying piquets are required by day, they will consist of one-fourth of the Non-commissioned Officers and privates of each company who are not upon duty, and will be commanded by the Officer on duty, or in waiting, as mentioned in paragraph No. 5 of the first Article of this Section.

4. The company's piquet will be allowed to leave off duty a

sufficient number of men to draw provisions, and cook ; and the Brigade-Major will therefore, from time to time, give out in brigade orders, the number of rank and file, which the companies of the several regiments are to produce under arms on piquet.

5. The inlying piquet will be inspected after the evening parade of the brigade, by the Field Officer of the day, and will remain accoutred, and in constant readiness to turn out, during the night.

6. If the brigade is under arms before daylight, which will generally be the case in situations which require piquets, the inlying piquets will parade with their regiments ; but it will be observed as a constant rule, that all piquets are to be under arms before day-light, even if the rest of the troops are not, and in that case, the inlying piquets of each regiment will place themselves close in front of the centre of their respective regiments.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Guards.*

1. THE quarter guards in camp will consist of one Subaltern, one Serjeant, two Corporals or Lance Corporals, and eighteen Privates. The rear guard, of one Serjeant, two Corporals or Lance Corporals, and twelve Privates.

2. In garrison, or cantonments, the strength of each regimental guard must be sufficient to give four reliefs. The utmost strength, will, of course, depend upon the number of sentries ; but it must never be less, when a battalion is assembled, than one Subaltern, one Serjeant, two Corporals or Lance Corporals, and eighteen Privates.

3. Exclusive of piquets and quarter and rearguards, there must always, in camp, be a company's guard, or watch, of one Non-commissioned Officer and four privates of each company, furnishing one sentry. This watch, except the sentry, may be allowed as much ease in point of dress, as if not on duty ; in the day-time they must remain within the company's lines, and at night, they must remain together in the rear of its centre. The sentry may mount with side arms, unless when near the enemy.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### *Orders to Guards.*

1. THE Officer on guard, or piquet, is to write down all orders which he receives, whether these orders come to him verbally or in writing, and deliver over these orders in writing, to the Officer who relieves him.

2. In order to simplify the duties of the sentries, each individual man is to retain the same post during the whole of the guard, or piquet ; that is to say, that each time a man goes on duty as a sentry, he must have the same post that he had the first time : the most



intelligent, trusty, and experienced soldiers being chosen for the most difficult and important posts.

3. The Officers will most particularly examine each sentry upon his post, respecting the orders that he has received, immediately after he is placed there the first time ; and before he is marched off, to take the same post a second time, the Officer will question him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he recollects his orders.

4. It is the duty of the Officers to ascertain that every individual is instructed in what he has to do, and it is to them, therefore, that the responsibility attaches, if any accident or irregularity shall occur in consequence of orders not being accurately given.

## ARTICLE V.

### *Parades and Roll Calls.*

1. THE time for morning and evening parade will be indicated by the sounds of the bugle, commencing in camp with the regiment that finds the Field Officer of the day for the inlying piquets, and in garrison, from the main guard.

2. In camp, the Field Officer of the day of the inlying piquet will regulate the times at which the rolls are to be called.

3. At the roll callings, the companies must fall in regularly, and the men must not be permitted to answer louder than is necessary to make themselves heard.

4. The reports of the companies after each roll calling, are to be made to the Captain of the day, who will be in front of the centre of their respective regiments, to receive them, and if any man is absent, they will immediately report it to their own Commanding Officer, and to the Field Officer of the day of the inlying piquet.

5. The Captain of the day will only report to the Field Officer of the day, half an hour before he is relieved.

## ARTICLE VI.

### *Police and Cleanliness.*

1. THE Field Officer of the day of the inlying piquet is particularly charged with the police and cleanliness of the camp, and will give such orders as he may think necessary, for working parties or, otherwise, to the Captain of the day of each regiment.

2. The Captain of the day, and the Quarter Master of each regiment, are particularly responsible to the Field Officer of the day of the inlying piquet, as well as to their own Commanding Officer, for the police and cleanliness of the camp or quarters.

3. Each regimental guard will send frequent patrols after tattoo beating, to take up all men found out of quarters.

4. The patrols of each regimental guard will confine themselves to their respective regiments ; and if they take up any stragglers of other regiments they will be sent to the main guard next morning.

5. All applications for patrols from any guard, either from the

Provost or from the Magistrates, for the purpose of preserving the police of the town, are to be complied with.

6. Each regiment will place sentries from its own regimental guard, on all the wine houses within its own district, which must be frequently visited by the Captain and Subaltern of the day.

7. If any inhabitant should have any just cause of complaint against the conduct of the troops, and it should be impossible to find out the offenders, so as to bring them to punishment, some general restraint, by way of punishment, will be laid on the regiment, in whose district the offence has been committed.

The Officers commanding regiments will, therefore, establish the most vigilant police, each in his own district.

8. Commanding Officers of regiments, with the assistance of their Field Officers and Staff, will ascertain the state of all the houses occupied by their regiment, once a week; and if they discover any damage done to them, which has not been reported by Officers commanding the companies, they will report it to the Commanding Officer of the brigade, and also, through the Assistant Quarter Master General, to the General commanding the division.

9. The most strict orders must be given for the prevention of fire; and the custom not unusual of setting fire to huts or straw, on leaving a camp, must be strictly forbidden.

10. The places for cooking in camp, must be pointed out to the Orderly Serjeants of companies, by the Captain of the day, which in the summer time must be particularly chosen with a view to avoid danger of the grass taking fire.

11. Towns in which many troops are quartered, and in which there are not proper Necessaries and drains, and camps in which troops remain many days, become exceedingly filthy, owing to the men easing themselves in improper places. Officers commanding regiments will give due orders to prevent such nuisances.

12. It must be explained to the men, that when no regular Necessaries are made in camp, nor any particular spot pointed out for easing themselves, they are to go to the rear, at least two hundred yards beyond the sentries of the rear guard.

13. In towns, Necessaries must be dug in the yards of the houses, or in the most convenient situations, adjoining any large building occupied by the troops. They must be covered over daily, and fresh ones made as often as expedient.

14. Fatigue parties will be frequently employed in removing and covering the filth, which notwithstanding these regulations, may have so accumulated as to render parts of the town, or ramparts, offensive. And if the quarters of any particular corps be found dirty, some restraint or additional fatigue duties will be imposed on that regiment.

15. When the brigade is stationed in fortified towns, a portion of the ramparts will be allotted to each regiment, which will be considered as its Alarm-post. The regiment will be also kept responsible for the cleanliness and preservation of the portion of the ramparts

allotted to their districts ; and the Commanding Officers will forthwith place the requisite sentries from their regimental guard ; the number of which they will report to the Brigade Major.

16. The Field Officer of the day will inspect the ramparts at one o'clock daily. The point on which he is to commence, and the direction in which he is to make his *tour* will be settled in orders ; and the Captain of the day of each regiment will be in readiness to receive him at the commencement of its portion of the ramparts. The Field Officer of the day will immediately report to the Commanding Officer of the division, any regiment which has not properly cleansed its district.

17. Those regiments in whose district there is any breach in the ramparts, will place a sentry on it, with orders not to allow any person to go up or down the breach.

18. No Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier is to be allowed to go out of the town after Retreat, nor before day-light.

19. The Gates are to be locked at eight o'clock every night. The keys will remain in possession of the Officers of the Gate Guards.

## SECTION V.

### ISSUE OF PROVISIONS.

1. THE Quarter Master is to be allowed two Assistants, besides the Quarter Master Serjeant.

2. One Quarter Master will superintend the issue of each species of Provisions, namely, Bread, Meat, and Wine or Spirits.

3. The following will be the distribution for one day, of the Quarter Masters and their Assistants :

BREAD.	MEAT.	WINE.
Q.M. 1st Reg.	Q.M. 2d Reg.	Q.M. 3d Reg.
Q.M. 2d —	Q.M. 3d —	Q.M. 1st —
Q.M. 3d —	Q.M. 1st —	Q.M. 2d —

4. In order that the Fatigue Parties may not be kept waiting any longer than is absolutely necessary, the Bread and Meat will be weighed and counted out for each regiment, and company, before the parties go for it: for which purpose a Subaltern Officer of each regiment, and one man per company, will attend at each place of issue ; and when the provisions are divided out for the companies, the parties will be sent for, and marched regularly to the places of issue.

5. One of the Subalterns of the day of each regiment will attend the issue of Bread ; one, that of Meat ; and a third, that of Wine and Wood.

6. When there is not a sufficiency of any articles of Provisions to afford a full ration to the whole, care must be taken that each

regiment has its due proportion allotted to it, before the subdivision for the companies of any one regiment commences.

7. The Captain of the day of each regiment will be responsible for the regular performance of all that is directed, respecting the reception of provisions. The Subaltern of the day will report to him, the time and place of issue, and will also inform him when the provisions were received. If there is any irregularity, or delay, he will immediately send a report to the Commanding Officer of his regiment, and to the Field Officer of the day.

8. After a march, the Commanding Officer of each regiment will send a report to the Brigade Major, as soon as the men have received their Bread, Meat, and Wine ; in order that the Commanding Officer of the brigade may be aware of any unusual delay.

9. The Commissary and the cattle, with two Butchers per regiment, under charge of the Commissary's Store-keeper, will, when it is possible, be one day's march a-head of the brigade. Thus, if the brigade marches on the 15th, the Commissariat will be sent forward on the 14th, and either that evening or early on the morning of the 15th, the meat will be slaughtered and all the provisions will be in perfect readiness to deliver over to the Quarter Masters before they arrive.

10. The Quarter Masters will march two or three hours before the brigade, or, if possible, the preceding evening. They will ride on as fast as they can, and as soon as they arrive, which will be early in the forenoon, the Commissary's store-keeper, butchers, and cattle, will proceed on their march to their next station.

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## SECTION VI.

### FATIGUE AND FORAGING PARTIES.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### *Fatigue Parties.*

1. ALL fatigue parties are to be marched regularly to and from the place, where the provisions are to be received, or this duty to be performed.

2. The men are not to be suffered to carry bread or other articles in their great coats ; each man must take a sufficient number of haversacks for bread.

3. The meat must be carried by two men upon sticks, in order that the clothing may not be soiled and made filthy, as is the case when the men carry the meat on their backs.

## ARTICLE II.

*Foraging Parties.*

1. As many irregularities take place under pretence of going for forage, no bātman is allowed to go singly for forage, except within the chain of posts, within the quarter or rear guard of the division, or within such limits of the vicinity of the camp, as Officers commanding brigades shall point out.

2. When it is necessary to go for forage, regular parties with a Serjeant and Corporal of each regiment, and that proportion of the camp-kettle mules or horses, which Officers chuse to send, will assemble in the centre of the rear of the regiments, under charge of one Officer per brigade, who will march them regularly to the forage place, and will be responsible for bringing them all back together ; and no Officer whatever will be permitted to send beyond the vicinity of the camp, otherwise than by the above-mentioned parties.

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## SECTION VII.

## COMMISSARIAT.

1. WHENEVER the division is in settled quarters, Commanding Officers of regiments will investigate in their several districts, the best method of supplying their regiments, and the prices which ought to be paid. If after this investigation it appears that the mode adopted by the Commissary might be improved, they will immediately report it through the Brigade Major to the Officer commanding the Brigade, suggesting such alterations in the mode of supply, as they may think advisable. The Major of Brigade, after laying them before the Brigadier, will transmit them to the Assistant Quarter Master General for the information of the Officer commanding the division.

2. Commanding Officers of regiments will at all times make it a particular part of their duty to ascertain whether the provisions issued are the best that can be procured ; whether the prices paid by the Commissary are reasonable ; and whether the people who furnish the supplies are regularly and fairly paid by the Contractor.

3. The Commissary will always report the prices of the provisions and forage for the ensuing week, in his Weekly Report to the Assistant Quarter Master General, who will transmit them to the Assistant Adjutant General, after they have been sanctioned by the Commanding Officer of the division. The Assistant Adjutant General will then promulgate them in Division Orders.

4. A ration loaf will be sent with the weekly Returns to the Commanding Officer of the division by each regiment, in order that he may ascertain whether it is equal to that contracted for.

5. The computed weight per measure of corn issued as forage,

will be notified in Division Orders at the same time with the prices of the provisions and forage.

6. The Commanding Officers of artillery and cavalry will state in their Weekly Report what the corn has weighed per measure, on an average, during the preceding week.

7. Commanding Officers of infantry regiments will also frequently cause the corn issued to them to be weighed, and report the average weight on the back of the Weekly States.

8. Whenever any abuse or defect in the provision department is discovered, it is to be reported, through the above channel, to the Commanding Officer of the division without loss of time.

9. If every thing goes on regularly and well, it will be notified at the foot of each Weekly State, viz. : "I certify that I have carefully investigated the mode in which the regiment has been supplied with provisions and forage during the preceding week, and I believe it to be the best that circumstances will admit of ; the quality as good as can be procured ; the prices reasonable, and the people in this district regularly paid by the Contractor in hard money at the following rates."

10. In fixed quarters the meat will be killed, in cold weather, twenty-four hours at least before it is used.

11. A weekly muster of the commissariat mules of each brigade, in presence of the Brigade Majors and Assistant Quarter Master General, will take place on the day previous to the Weekly Returns. The Commissary of the brigade will attend this muster.

12. A Return made out at this muster of the state and distribution of these mules, signed by the Commissary and countersigned by the Assistant Quarter Master General, or in his absence by the Majors of Brigade, will form a part of the Commissary's Monthly Report.

13. Whenever, in situations of scarcity, provisions of any kind are procurable by any regiment, the quality and quantity, how procured, and to whom receipts were given, must be reported to the Commissary.

14. Whenever regiments or individual Officers, either from being detached, or from any other circumstance, cannot get their rations from the Commissary, they must purchase them at the usual prices, taking regular receipts for the same.

15. The Commissary will furnish each regiment and each Staff Officer with a form of the Receipt, which he is to take from the persons, from whom he may have occasion to purchase forage or provisions.

16. The account of forage or provisions purchased by Regimental Officers, must be confirmed by the Commanding Officer and Quarter Master, who are to certify what circumstance made it necessary for the Officer or Officers to purchase them, and that his or their rations were not drawn from the Commissary.

17. The Commissary will furnish each regiment, and each Staff Officer, with a form of this account or voucher.

## SECTION VIII.

## ARTICLE I.

*Inspections and Returns—Weekly Inspection—Nature and Period of Delivery of Reports.*

1. THE Regimental Weekly Reports are to be delivered by the Adjutant to the Major's of Brigade, on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 25th of each month before 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

2. The regiments are to parade in marching order, on the preceding day; every man fit for duty (excepting only the hospital attendants) must be actually under arms at this parade. All private and regimental mules are also to be paraded, with Officers and regimental baggage, and camp kettles loaded, and ready to march. The Reports of the companies are to be strictly examined and compared with their strength under arms, and the Weekly Report of the regiments to be grounded upon the actual field state, at this Inspection.

3. The arms and appointments, ammunition, and the men's necessities, particularly shoes; the blankets, canteens, haversacks, bill-hooks, camp kettles, and intrenching tools, are, on the same day, to be minutely inspected for the purpose of filling up that part of the Report. Nothing but a march must be allowed to prevent this inspection. If the weather should be very bad on the day appointed for it, the companies must be inspected in their quarters, but no circumstance will be permitted as an excuse, for not delivering the Weekly Report at the time appointed.

4. Whenever this inspection (which is ordered to take place the day before the Weekly Reports are given in, namely, on the 7th, 14th, 24th, and last day of each month) is prevented by a march, or other circumstance, it is to be mentioned at the bottom of the Report, and the inspection made the next halting day, and an extra Report sent to the Brigade Major of appointments, &c. wanting to complete.

5. The Officers commanding the artillery, and cavalry, attached the division, are also to send Weekly Reports to the Assistant Adjutant General on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 25th of each month.

6. The Weekly Reports are to be delivered by the Majors of Brigade to the Assistant Adjutant General of the division, and by him to the General commanding, at 11 o'clock precisely, on the above-mentioned days.

7. The Medical Reports are to be delivered to the General, by the Staff Surgeon of the division, eight times in each month, viz. a Weekly Report on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 25th, in which the admissions and discharges are to be reckoned from the preceding Weekly Report, viz. the 8th from the 1st; in that of the 15th from the 8th, the 25th from the 15th, and the 1st from the 25th.

8. A Half-weekly Report of admissions and discharges only, will be made on the 4th, 12th, 20th, and 28th of each month, showing

the alterations which have taken place since the preceding Weekly Report, viz. the 4th from the 1st, the 12th from the 8th, the 20th from the 15th, and the 28th from the 25th.

9. The Regimental Medical Reports are to be countersigned by the Commanding Officer, and delivered personally by the Surgeons of regiments, to the Staff Surgeon at the Head Quarters of the division.

10. The Assistant Quarter Master General on the same days, viz. 1st, 8th, 15th, and 25th of each month, will make out a General Report, 1st, of necessaries, ammunition, and articles of field equipment wanting to complete ; 2dly, of ammunition in store ; 3dly, of means of subsistence. The materials for the first he will collect from the abovementioned Weekly Reports, which will be communicated to him by the General's Aide-de-Camp. The second and third, from Reports which he will cause to be made to him by the Commissary of Provisions and Conductor of Stores. This Report, signed by the Assistant Quarter Master General, will be delivered to the General on the following days, namely, 2d, 9th, 16th, and 26th, when he will receive instructions respecting the completing and equipment of the regiments.

11. Whenever the brigade is assembled a Morning Report will be given in every day ; on halting days at nine ; on marching days, if the brigade moves too early for them to be made out before it marches off, they will be made out on the march, and collected by the Brigade Major as soon as possible afterwards.

## ARTICLE II.

### *Of Receiving and Dispatching Letters, and of the Payment of Guides.*

1. ALL orders are to be issued by the Brigade Major to the Adjutant in person ; or when sent in writing, they are to be returned with a receipt.

2. Officers receiving Orders or Letters upon service are always to give a receipt to the bearer, stating the time of delivery.

3. The precise time of dispatching letters upon service is always to be marked on the outside of them, and also the rate at which they are to be conveyed.

4. All letters upon service are to be forwarded from intermediate stations in the same manner as that in which they arrive ; that is to say, if an Officer brings them, they are to be forwarded by an Officer ; if a Dragoon, they must be forwarded by a Dragoon or Mounted Orderly.

5. When Officers or Dragoons dispatched with orders do not know the road, they must be accompanied by well Mounted Guides.

6. Peasants sent with letters are never to be paid by the person receiving the letters, unless an order to that effect is written on the cover ; but they are to be paid, as soon as they bring back a receipt to the person who dispatches them.



## ARTICLE III.

*Manner of Keeping Orders, and at what Periods they are to be read to the Men.*

1. ALL General, Division, or Brigade Orders, that are intended to be permanent, or continue in force for any length of time, are to be entered in a book kept by the Brigade Major and Adjutants for that purpose only; the Orders of a temporary nature are to be entered in another book.

2. At the bottom of each Permanent Order entered in this book, the Brigade Major will with his own hand, enter a note by whom and in what manner it was issued.

3. These books must have a methodical index for the sake of reference.

4. Those Orders which relate to the conduct of the Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers, or otherwise concern them, are to be read by the Officers commanding companies at three successive parades; and Subaltern Officers, and Serjeants, will be responsible for their being read to every individual of their respective divisions, or squads, who may have been absent when they were read to the company.

5. Those Brigade Orders relating to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, which are of a permanent nature, besides being read at three successive parades after issuing them, as above directed, are also to be read at each weekly inspection during the first month, and afterwards once a month.

THE END.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1916 may be posted on or before 31 December.

He earnestly appeals to the Commanding Officers of every Battalion of the Regiment to arrange for careful records to be kept of the movements and operations of their Battalions, suitable for publication in the CHRONICLE, from the time they took the field, and to send them to the Editor from time to time.

The Editor will be *entirely responsible* that any information thus sent is *not* published until the permission of the Official Press Bureau has been obtained.

By an Army Council Instruction, No. 1013, dated 16 May, 1916, "No information regarding the movements and operations of troops in the field, within six months of the date of submission to the Press Bureau, is allowed to be published."

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

When sending photographs for reproduction, the following information should in all cases be written *legibly* in pencil on the back of each one :—

- (a) Number of Battalion.
- (b) Title of subject (name, place, and date).
- (c) If a group, rank and names of individuals.

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- (1) They should be drawn about one-third larger than the size required for the CHRONICLE.
- (2) The north point and an adequate scale should be given.
- (3) The names of places, &c., should be written legibly, so as to admit of the process of reduction.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

- 1. All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide *margin*.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: **YPRES**, and care be taken to spell such names correctly. Non-compliance with this rule causes a vast amount of trouble, both to the Editor and the publishers. *Ranks* should be given in full, thus: "Captain," "Acting-Corporal," not "Cpt.," "A/Cpl." All *abbreviations* should be avoided, such as "Bn." for "Battalion," "Bde." for "Brigade." *Dates* should be given thus: "10 April," not "April the 10th" or "April 10th."

3. ALL Contributions, both manuscripts and photographs, should be sent to

CAPTAIN W. H. DAVIES,  
Secretary R. B. Club,  
51, Stanton Road,  
Wimbledon, S.W.

marked "RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE" outside, who will forward them to the Editor.

4. All other correspondence should be sent direct to the Editor,  
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

Between 1 May and 31 October, the Editor's address is Hartford Bridge, Winchfield, and from 1 November to 30 April, Gibraltar, whence letters are forwarded to him at Algeciras.

Back numbers of the CHRONICLE can be obtained on application to the Secretary.



